

THE QUEEN OF FASHION

NEW YORK CITY.

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APRIL, 1897.

No. 8.

FIFTY
CENTS
A
YEAR

FIVE
CENTS
A
COPY



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THE QUEEN OF FASHION.



MONDAY
SAPOLIO
 ON THE TUBS.

TUESDAY
SAPOLIO
 ON THE TINS.

WEDNESDAY
SAPOLIO
 ON THE TABLES.

THURSDAY
SAPOLIO
 ON THE FLOORS.

FRIDAY
SAPOLIO
 ON THE PAINT.

SATURDAY
SAPOLIO
 ON THE OILCLOTHS.

SUNDAY
SAPOLIO
 FOR REST.

It makes everything shine like a

What Women Think of Men.

"VANITY never leads a man toward the error of sacrificing himself for another."—Madame de Staël.

"KNIGHTLY love is blent with reverence, as heavenly air is blent with heavenly blue."—George Eliot.

"REMEMBER one thing—no man can fail to fulfil his destiny but through his own fault."—Georges Sand.

"To laugh at men's affairs is a woman's privilege, tending to enliven the domestic hearth."—George Eliot.

"MEN who have seen a good deal of life, don't always end by choosing their wives so well."—George Eliot.

"A STRAIGHTFORWARD, open-hearted man may be safely left to manage his own concerns."—Jane Austen.

"A MAN capable of conquering habitual indolence cannot be of a feeble character."—Maria Edgeworth.

"MAN is very apt to contemplate himself out of all proportion to his surroundings."—Christina G. Rossetti.

"IN the average man there is still a dreadful amount of Eastern feeling with regard to women."—Edna Lyall.

"TOURSE!"—A little four-year-old occupied an upper berth in a sleeping-car. Awaking once in the middle of the night, his mother asked him if he knew where he was. "Tourse I do," he replied. "I'm in the top drawer."

THE CURLING TONGS.

Who can describe the dainty curls
 Rippling Marjorie's shapely head,
 Just as the wimpling brook that purls
 Down to the sea on a pebbly bed?
 Poets may prattle of Nature's spell,
 Chanting its charms in their sickly songs,
 What makes Miss Marjorie's hair rebel—
 Art—in the shape of a curling tongs.

If but the day be dull and damp,
 Mistress Marjorie's locks are limp;
 Give her the chance of a tongs and lamp,
 Mistress Marjorie's locks are crimp.
 Is she, perchance, of a morning late,
 Deaf to the sound of a score of gongs,
 Blame not the maiden; only rate
 Mistress Marjorie's curling tongs.

Maidens were wont to braid their hair,
 That was a mother's wish, we're told.
 Dimity made them debonaire
 Once in the simpler days of old.
 Those were the times ere the sex could boast
 Mannish rights—and a woman's wrongs.
 Now it must smoke and propose a toast:
 Now it's equipt with a curling tongs.

Santa Claus in the dear old times
 Sent it the "Keepsake," bound in calf;
 "Friendship's Offering," limping rhymes,
 Verse that the modern maid would chaff.
 Now it prefers a book that shocks,
 Yet to the friskily frizzed belongs;
 If you would give it a Christmas-box,
 "Dodo" will do—and a curling-tongs.
 —J. M. BULLOCK.

A Good Story.

AN old Irishwoman, who has received many benefits at the hands of a benevolent parson and his wife, is so shiftless that occasionally the large-hearted couple lose all patience with her; but she has such a sense of humor and such a beguiling tongue that she never fails to amuse them and finally to win them back. At one time, when money was given to her to buy warm under-clothing with, she wasted it upon a large plush photograph-album. The parson spoke to her with considerable severity, as did also his wife, and for some time Bridget received no calls from either of them. One afternoon, however, the parson relented, and stopped at Bridget's door on his way to see a sick woman. "Shure, and it's mesilf that dreamed about you last noight, Misther Williams," said Bridget, with a beaming smile. "C'idreamed that you and Missus Williams came here to see me, and says you, 'How are you off for tay and coffee, Bridget?' And Oi says, 'It's niver a drop of ayther Oi've got in the house, Mr. Williams!' And thin you presinted me wid a pound of tay, and Mrs. Williams wid a pound of coffee on the slipot! Yis, sorr, that was me dream!" "Well, Bridget," said the parson, striving not to smile, "you know dreams are said to go by contraries?" "Shure, and that's f'what Oi said to mesilf!" exclaimed Bridget triumphantly. "Said Oi, 'Misther Williams is the wan that'll be giving me the coffee, and Missus Williams the tay!' Thin was my very thoughts, sorr!"

Origin of Honeymoon.

IT may not be generally known that the word "honeymoon" is derived from the ancient Teutons, and means drinking for thirty days after marriage of metheglin, mead, or hydromel, a kind of wine made from honey. Attila, a celebrated king of the Huns, who boasted of the appellation "The Scourge of God," is said to have died on his nuptial night from an uncommon effusion of blood, brought on by indulging too freely in hydromel at his wedding feast.

The term "honeymoon" now signifies the first month after marriage, or so much of it as is spent from home.

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The Coiffure of a Society Woman.

NOBODY who is fairly observant can fail to notice the difference in the appearance of the hair of a *grande dame* of the "upper ten" and the tresses of the ordinary woman of moderate means. The diversity is shown not so much in the arrangement or style adopted, which is often identical, as in the care displayed in the former case and the carelessness in the latter. To the *mondaine*, "becomingness" is a profound study. Each of her locks is carefully secured in its place and its effect noted, and woe betide the heedless ladies' maid who fails to deftly conceal the supporting hair pins or gives a stiff and corkscrew effect to the curls that stray over the forehead. *Hæc fabula docet* (as our old school books used to say), that if the ordinary woman wants to deceive the world into thinking her a "millionairess," or at least a distant connection of the Astor's or Vanderbilt's, she must take great care to arrange her tresses neatly and yet elaborately.

Our illustration shows two of the smartest and most popular styles of the season. In the right hand figure, the hair is dressed *a la Pompadour*. In this

is twisted high and arranged with three puffs in the centre and two soft loops at each side. The artistic silver pin is both useful and ornamental. It gives the finishing touch to the coiffure and also serves to hold it securely in place. The front hair, even when parted, is frequently waved, though some women still adhere to the plain parting of the hair so popular a couple of seasons ago.

Fashions in hairdressing should certainly be followed, for if we want to present a stylish *tout ensemble*, we must pay attention to all the dictates of Madame la Mode, but this does not mean that we must rush from one style of coiffure to another with never a thought given to suitability. No, indeed! let us follow the

fashions by all means but let us be careful to modify and change them to suit our individual needs. And now for a few simple rules that may be found useful in selecting becoming styles.

For a long, narrow face, the hair should be dressed round, and it is always best to show a coil or so from the side behind the ears and also endeavor to fill up the nape of the neck as much as possible.

For a sharp-featured face, always avoid dressing the hair right at the top of the back of the crown in a line with the



TWO FASHIONABLE COIFFURES.

style, unless the locks are very thick indeed, a little cushion is often used to raise the front hair from the head. This is more frequently placed under the hair, when it is rolled plainly over it. Where it is fluffy—and this is the fashion shown in the illustration—the fulness is given by having the hair slightly waved. This does not want to be done with a small iron, however. A "friz" is to be avoided like a pest, and if the wave is acquired by heat, a good-sized curling tongs should be used. The back hair is coiled high in a series of soft loops as shown in the picture.

The coiffure, of the left hand figure is either parted or *a la Pompadour* in the front, as is found most becoming. The back

nose, as this accentuates the severe outlines. Dress the hair low down, or else quite on the crown top.

For a round face, a narrow coiffure is becoming, and can be coiled well down on the neck.

For a broad face, narrow coiffures are also preferable, but they should be kept somewhat high.

NELL BASSETT.

The Great Balls of New York.

THE special entertainments of a great centre like New York, are necessarily gotten up on the most elaborate possible scale, both as to expense and effect; curiously enough, the most public affairs, the most extravagant, flippant, even riotous balls at which serious-minded people sigh in sorrow, are not given merely for amusement, but in most cases are merely the cover for private charity. The famous Charity Ball is not the only one given "in aid of" something; the Purim, for instance, has netted over half a million dollars during the thirty-six years of its existence, turning over something like \$15,000 after each ball to a specified Hebrew hospital or home. In like manner, the annual balls given by other organizations are depended upon to replenish diminishing funds to the accompaniment of seductive music and enthusiastic feet.

The Old Guard and Palestine Commandery, are the two important "uniform" balls, with a military and masonic following nearly identical, and with all the awe-inspiring dignity of shoulder-straps, and feathers, and high-sounding titles; the Arion,

boxes and galleries for sightseers, and each is well supplied with dressing rooms, supper and wine rooms. The decoration of these rooms for the night of the ball is done in a way peculiar to each organization, and is frequently one of the most formidable items of expense.

This Winter, the Old Guard took the lead, as is its wont, opening the season with its ball, the week after New Year's, so that the very next question after "What did you get for Christmas?" was "Have you an invitation to the Old Guard?"

The Old Guard makes a point of decorating the ball-room with the national colors and emblems, and these combine most effectively with the white and gold finish of the great Opera House, where the balls are always held, a dancing floor being laid over the seats for the occasion.

In front of the stage was erected an ivory and gold marquee, formed of six fluted columns, hung with garlands of roses, within this enclosure the national colors were to be enthroned, and here also, twenty ladies, wives and daughters of the officers, received the members of national guards of adjoining states, military and naval officers, and government officials. With the first notes of the overture from the orchestra, the stage curtain

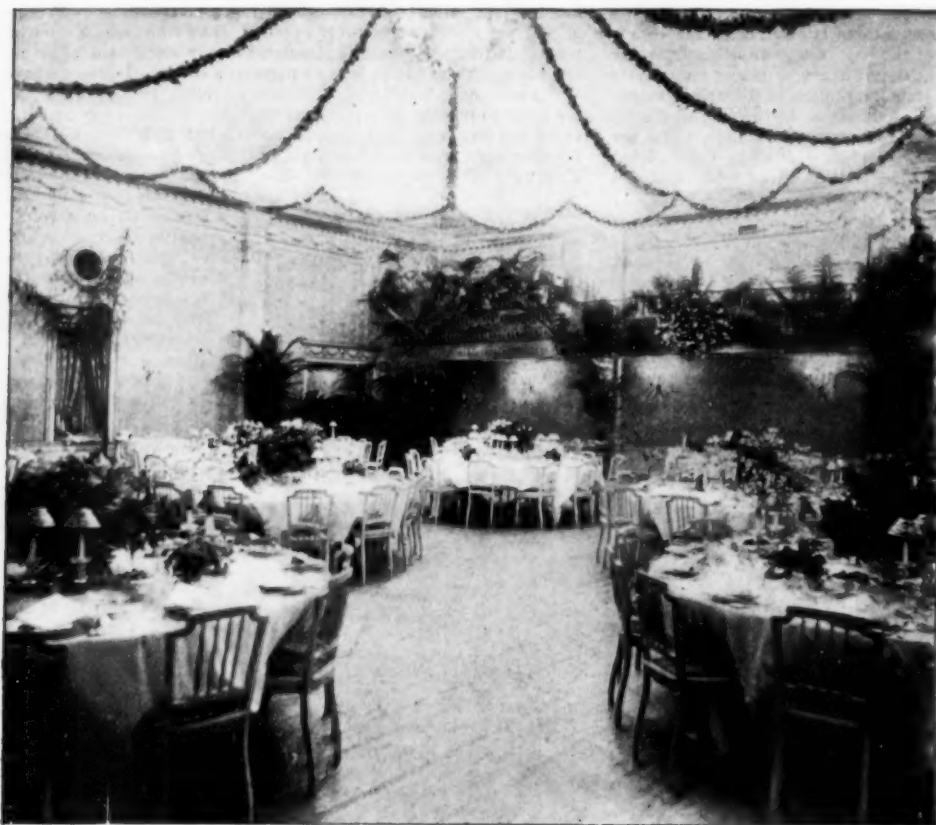
was lifted, disclosing the officers of the evening in reception form upon the platform, while the thousands of electric lights all over the vast building, flashed out with full brilliancy over a scene rarely surpassed. The snowy flag-crowned boxes rising above the dancing floor, were filled with women in full evening toilettes of ravishing tints, and men resplendent in gold braid and color which was only enhanced by the black and white background of the civilian evening dress.

Following the overture, came the National air, which was the signal for the Guard of Honor to escort the National colors to their place of honor in the marquee. After that, dancing until midnight, when, with a blare of trumpets, the floor was cleared, the lights lowered and suddenly flashed on again, showing the Old Guard formed for the march. Officers, governor's staff, the Old Guard, and visiting organizations, four abreast, went through the mazes of a wonderfully conceived march and counter march, after which military duty was declared finished and social duties reigned supreme until an elaborate supper and twenty-four double numbers of the dancing program were given due attention.

The Palestine Commandery Ball was held at the same place two weeks later. These modern knights inherit their titles and ideas from the followers of Baldwin, king of Jerusalem, 1118, but this was only the nineteenth annual ball for New York.

They contented themselves with the simplest decorations of flags, streamers and emblems, and the word "Palestine" blazing over the stage, knowing that side display would only detract, for Solomon in all his glory could not have presented a finer appearance than they individually and collectively. Grand Commanders from adjoining states, with waving plumes, High Priests with flashing jewels, eminent Sir Knights in resplendent trappings were vivid illustrations of what the male being can do in the way of gew-gaws and colors when an excuse offers itself. The Queen of Sheba could only sink into obscurity amid her laces and ribbons.

The march was led by the Eighth Regiment Band, arrayed in scarlet and gold. The drill corps marched to the centre of the dancing floor, where they formed an "arch of steel" with



BALL ROOM AT SHERRY'S WITH TABLES SET FOR SUPPER.

Where the Patriarch's and Assembly Balls were held.

given by a German singing society, and the Purim, by a Hebrew benevolent association, are the two most popular masque balls, eminently proper, but with a glittering gorgeousness that would delight Aladdin himself. Then comes the *Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie*, known as the French ball, (though nine-tenths of its patrons are American born.) It is tremendously talked about though it is neither uniform, masque nor strictly evening dress, but rather the essence of all three, and finally there is the famous Charity Ball under the auspices of society, and at which the first one hundred and fifty, in all their splendor, are supposed to be on view in the boxes, while the next ten thousand avails itself of the privilege of occupying the galleries and dancing floor, by the payment of ten dollars per privilege. Ten dollars by the way, being the first cost of attendance at each of the big balls.

These balls usually occur soon after the Christmas holidays, or between them and Lent, and only two buildings in New York are large enough to accommodate the thousands demanding admittance—the Metropolitan Opera House and the Madison Square Garden. Each has a mammoth auditorium which can be turned into a dancing floor, surrounded by rows upon rows of

crossed swords, through which the visiting commanderies marched to the raised dais, to be formally received by the Right Eminent Grand Commander of the State of New York; a performance that was even more imposing than its sounds. Then, to the call of the bugle, the Drill Corps formed once more, and gave an exhibition of their most effective movements—the Passion Cross, Greek Cross, Maltese Cross, etc., after which was the usual dancing until time for both knights and ladies to make their obeisance to the rising sun. It is estimated that nearly ten thousand people attended this most successful of balls; fortunately nine-tenths of them preferring to look on, and to spend the evening renewing acquaintances among the boxes and in the supper rooms.

The Arion Masquerade Ball usually counts on an attendance of fifteen thousand, in order to clear something over and above expenses. Two hundred thousand dollars changed hands on the occasion of the recent ball, and no one had reason to regret it, especially the hundreds who derived employment, for weeks before the day of the ball. This ball is the Mardi Gras of New York, and is held at the Madison Square Garden in order to accommodate the multitude and give full swing to the long procession of floats and attendants. The pageant this year represented a trip to Olympus, an allegorical conception, admitting of rich and fantastic treatment.

First came one hundred dancing girls in fancy costume followed by muses, graces, and various other mythological and impossible goddesses. Then the floats, Jupiter with thunderbolt and eagle, supported by Juno, Ganymede, Hebe, Mercurius, half a dozen Amorettes and a host of followers; Pluto, accompanied by Proserpine, Orpheus, Euridyce, Vulcan, demons, bats, gold bugs, Satanelas and Cerebus; Diana with her huntresses; Venus in her shell, supported by Mars, Amor, Psyche, and nymphs, and so on down the line.

Thirty-two Doric columns, each twenty feet high, surmounted by large tripods, were arranged in the form of an ellipse, dividing the dancing floor from the boxes by an avenue

The Purim Fancy Dress Ball, was a somewhat quieter affair, though no effort was spared to invest it with an artistic splendor. A masquerade ball in a city the size of New York is a dubious thing to attempt, as to reconcile propriety, pleasure and profit is a herculean task. One or the other elements is pretty sure to



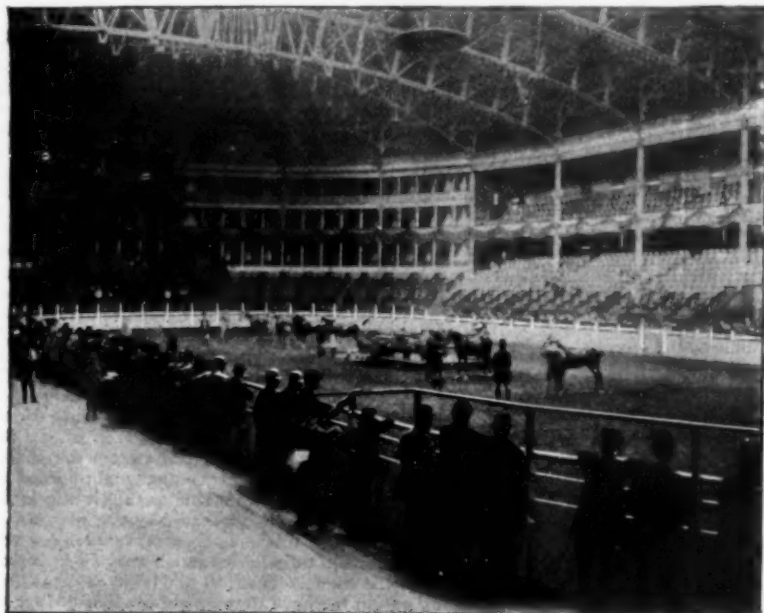
BALL ROOM AT THE HOTEL SAVOY.

One of the most handsomely decorated interiors in the city.

slip away. However, no tickets were sold at the door, and no admission to the building (the Metropolitan Opera House again) was permitted after twelve o'clock. Then too, the "tableaux" were of an elevating character "An Impressario's Dream" called forth twelve scenes from the best known operas of Mozart, Rossini, Wagner, Gounod, Meyerbeer, Verdi, Bizet and Mascagni, with three hundred and fifty people in costume, in the most touching episodes dear to the popular tastes. There is very little masking at the Purim, fancy dress being the order of the evening.

For that matter, there is very little masking at the French Ball—none at all after one or two o'clock when the "circumspect" sightseers have departed with their families. It has been quite a fad of recent years for wives and cousins to be taken to "see" the French Ball, from the vantage of box seats. Of course, these ladies go in street dress and unmasked, so that they shall not be mistaken for participants, and equally, of course, their next door neighbors are also innocent of taking any part in the performance. Until one o'clock the scene on the floor is comparatively bland and childlike. A few short skirted dancers, with partners apparently hired for the occasion, go through quadrilles and polkas, with very little unnecessary fancy steps. A solid mass of black frock coats, glistening shirt fronts, eager faces and tall hats, form a ring around the entire dancing floor, unbroken by a single feminine frock. This crush of well dressed men, is one of the sights of the French ball last to be forgotten. It proves the staying power of the American man beyond question, for nine-tenths of them are American, and most of them after the regular day's work in store or office, are able to stand in a surging mob three or four hours waiting for their wrong acquaintances to go home and for the fun to begin. When the aforesaid wives and cousins begin to be bored with the tameness of the show, and leave in disgusted haste, the music stirs things up a bit, an extra bottle or two of champagne is opened here and there, and white, and pink, and yellow, and blue evening dresses from the boxes glide down to join the evening dress from the "ring," and the ball really begins.

Continued on page 282.



MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

The scene of the Arion Ball, French Ball, Horse Show, etc.

thirty feet wide, for promenaders under the endless garlands of flowers, canary birds, roosters, pigeons, bon-bons, bouquets and huge balls of flowers fluttering in the most unexpected places; and with the usual nonsense of masking, this twentieth celebration of Arion good spirits apparently increased its popularity.

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Confidential Chat.



IT is a curious fact, that nearly all women pride themselves on having better memories than their masculine relatives and friends. In direct contradiction to this popular fallacy, is the following little story that has just been amusing our lawmakers at Washington. It seems that a well-known Senator found himself unexpectedly obliged to deliver an important speech and being in a great hurry and having no notes prepared, he called in his typewriter and dictated to her for some time. As he wound up a glowing peroration, the young lady who manipulated the keys suddenly gasped and burst into tears. Thinking her overcome by the effect of his eloquence,

the kind-hearted Statesman inquired what was the matter. "Would you mind saying all that again?" she said, plaintively, "I forgot to put any paper in the machine!" Consideration for the feelings of my readers forbids my recording the Senator's reply. Perhaps similar stories might be told about the forgetfulness of the sterner sex, but if so I have never heard them.

Miss Odette Tyler, in a stunning gown and big Gainsborough hat, is pictured on our cover this month. This clever little actress is extremely popular with the New York public, and is at present appearing in the leading comedy role of "Secret Service" which is having such an exceptionally "long run." She is always bright and *piquante* and can extract fun from the driest part. Several years ago her engagement to Howard Gould, the young millionaire, was announced, but on account of the opposition of his family the match was broken off.

What is your favorite color? If it is white, you are a born coquette, according to Balzac; if pink, you are romantic and amiable; if green or orange, your disposition is a quarrelsome one, while grey marks the melancholic and black the suspicious woman.

How to Give an Easter Luncheon.



ALTHOUGH a luncheon can scarcely take rank as an elaborate entertainment, it is with many persons a favorite form of showing hospitality, being a less ceremonious way of seeing their friends than a dinner. A luncheon also requires less waiting to be done, which is a consideration with many hostesses in the present day, when well-trained servants seem to be growing daily more difficult to obtain. Invitations to luncheon are issued by written notes, or are given verbally; and a few days' or a week's notice is all the time that is considered necessary. As a general rule, the lady guests outnumber the gentlemen, the latter being so often occupied during the day; but this does not matter at a luncheon as it would at a dinner-party, for the manner of going in is not the same, the guests not going in arm-in-arm as at a dinner-party, but singly—all the ladies first, and then the gentlemen. When luncheon is announced, the principal lady guest present leads the way from the drawing-room, at the request of the hostess, and is followed by the others and the hostess, who goes last of all the ladies, and she in turn is followed by the gentlemen. The usual hour for luncheon is either one o'clock or half-past one, and the guests are expected to arrive a few minutes before the hour at which they are invited, for, as a rule, luncheon is served without waiting for late guests.

On arrival at the house, a lady, if she is wearing a warm wrap, should leave that in the hall, but she does not take off her hat or bonnet, and is shown direct to the drawing-room, as on an ordinary call. If she has arrived late, and luncheon is already served, she is shown into the dining-room direct, and should on entering at once make her way to the top of the table, where the hostess is seated, to shake hands with her, and offer an apology for her late arrival. A hostess, if the late guest is a lady, should rise from her seat to shake hands and welcome her; but if the late arrival is a gentleman, it is not necessary for the hostess to rise from her chair, but she can shake hands with him while seated. Ladies take off their gloves before beginning luncheon, and do not put them on again until they return to the drawing-room.

At luncheon, the hostess sits at the top of the table and the host, if present, at the bottom. The principal lady guest sits next the host, and the principal gentleman beside the hostess. The servant commences to serve by handing the dishes first to the principal lady guest, and then around the table to each guest in succession. It is now the fashion to have coffee served after luncheon, and when this is done, it is brought into the dining-room, poured out, and handed to each of the guests on a salver. At the conclusion of luncheon, the hostess gives the signal for leaving the room in the same manner as at the end of dinner. The host, or gentleman sitting nearest it, opens the door, and the ladies pass out in the same way they entered, the principal lady guest leading the way, followed by the other ladies, and the hostess also comes last. The gentlemen follow the ladies to the drawing-room. Guests generally remain from twenty minutes to half an hour after luncheon, and then they should take leave of their hostess in the same manner as after an ordinary call.

And now, a word or two about table decoration. A yellow and white and green color scheme is especially appropriate for an Easter luncheon, by which I mean a luncheon given on Easter Monday or Tuesday or, in fact, any day in Easter week. The centre-piece should be of pure white linen either embroidered or trimmed with linen lace, preferably the latter as this is the latest fashion. In the centre of the table, place a big cut glass bowl filled with yellow and white tulips and yellow daffodils interspersed with plenty of green tulip leaves and a very little smilax to hang lightly over the edge. Then, if the table is large, lay five trails of smilax from the bowl to the plates. This will give the effect of a beautiful green star. Then if you put in front of each plate, alternately, a bunch of yellow daffodils and a bunch of white tulips tied up with white and yellow ribbons to match, your table will present a very beautiful Springlike appearance. White and gold china, or china with a decoration of pale green could be appropriately used with this scheme but almost any colored china could be employed without marring the effect of the table.

It is a very good idea to carry out the color scheme by having as many of the viands as possible in these three colors.

A. W. T.



According to Dame Fashion.

THE new Spring modes will be especially smart and original.

Many old world designs have been borrowed from eras long past and skillfully combined with the most ingenious and *fin de siècle* creations of the great dressmakers. Graceful berthas of the period of 1830 crowd and jostle slashed and pointed boleros that were certainly never evolved before 1897, while the most wonderful collar, a marvelous conjunction of Elizabethan ruff and the satin stock beloved by the Summer girl, has just made its appearance.

The most fashionable skirts are cut round with a wide front breadth; at the sides there is a very slight flare. The proper width of these *jupons* is from four and one quarter to five yards, according to the material from which they are made. The backs are plaited or gathered. Heavy cloth costumes are still cut a comfortable walking length but in thinner fabrics such as organdies, foulards, etc., there is a growing tendency to make the skirts as long as possible without using a train.

Trimmed skirts after having threatened for the past six months have at last arrived. Cloth skirts are trimmed with row upon row of black mohair braid in straight lines, waved effects or Vandyke points. Organdies and silks are adorned with multitudinous ruches made of silk, lace or ribbon, while panels, slashed plaitings and accordion plaited ruffles are all popular for the purpose. Ruchings of chiffon are laid on the hems of velvet, silk and other skirts. A new idea is to lay a frilling of mousseline de soie in the lower part of the seams, as if just escaping from between the breadths.

Grey and green is the newest and most stylish combination of colors, and one of the best dresses I have seen lately was in grey cloth and green velvet with a white satin waistcoat, down which a jabot of yellow lace fell in soft folds. With this was worn a picturesque grey hat trimmed with a plume of green and grey feathers and a band and bow of green velvet.

Never were colors brighter and prettier than now. The most delicate greens, the loveliest pinks extending from soft pale pink to "scarlet"; blues in steel, turquoise and sapphire are all admired. Reds and yellows range from tomato and apricot to maize, daffodil, and gold.

The combination of black and white is to be met with constantly in brocades and in the richest silk fabrics; some of the newest of these have a design in white on black that forms a series of points around the skirt, beginning at the hem, the points reaching half-way up the skirt. These points are sometimes framed with lace, or with beads, jewelled galoon, or a line of tiny buttons.

A very charming dress for half-mourning has the skirt only of black and white striped silk, cunningly cut to make the stripes meet in points up the centre of the front and back. The full under bodice is of mauve silk with a belt of velvet in a rather deeper shade crossed at the back and brought up to end in a bow on the chest. A black velvet bolero completes the costume.

This is cut very short except in front, where two long tabs fall over the belt to the waist and are secured there with steel buttons. Above the bust are coquille revers of white silk embroidered with fine jet beads, and the whole jacket is bordered with a row of jet cabochons. The sleeves are finished in the same way, cut in tabs and bordered with cabochons, and a collar of black velvet with a big bow at the back of the neck completes the dress, with which is worn a black silk hat, having a band of white satin draped around the crown and secured with a steel buckle in front, a plume of black feathers on the left side, and a bunch of violets under the brim.

Braiding is a very important feature in the new toilettes, wide black mohair is greatly used on all cloth skirts and many of the smartest capes and coats are ornamented with the same ubiquitous trimming arranged in longitudinal rows.

BETTY MODISH.

LADIES' COSTUME.

Basque, 4709—Skirt, 4690.

Navy blue broadcloth was used for this elegant toilette. The handsome jacket basque is cut with a V shaped neck turned over in slashed revers. A tiny braided vest fills in this opening. A high Medici collar, slashed in the centre back, gives a stylish finish to the neck. The four piece skirt is trimmed in the very latest fashion.

No. 4709.—Ladies' Jacket Basque, requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 48 inches wide, or 2 yards 54 inches wide. Lining required, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards; braid ornaments represented, 3. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cts.; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

No. 4690.—Ladies' Four Piece Skirt (having Three Narrow Back Gores), requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 48 inches wide, or $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 54 inches wide. Lining required, 7 yards. Length of skirt in front, 42 inches; width around bottom, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.

Regular price 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Patterns—Basque, 4709—Skirt, 4690

A HANDSOME EASTER GOWN.

For description see opposite column.



WITH the approach of mild Spring weather the cycling season is at its height. Bicycles are taken out of their Winter quarters, oiled and put in readiness for pleasant "spins" through green country lanes or bustling city streets, and Milady is busy searching the fashion papers for something particularly smart and becoming in the way of a costume. Distractedly she ponders over the conflicting advantages of the circular or divided skirts, the Eton or Norfolk jackets, all of which have the devoted adherents. But finally, if she is a wise and fashionable woman, she decides on the smart suit illustrated on this page which is at once so stylish and yet so easy to make up.

To the woman who wishes to look graceful when cycling, I would whisper—"Keep your elbows close to the sides." So many forget to do this, and consequently the picture is angular and inelegant. Then, again, the ankle action must be attended to, and unnecessary motions of the knees avoided.

Fashionable tailors are using braid on many of the new bicycle suits. These costumes have for so long been simply finished by rows of stitching or plain strapping that it is a relief to the eye to see a little more ornamentation appear upon them. Several of the handsomest costumes have the jacket seams outlined with braid and the fronts fastened by frogs *a la militaire* while the skirts show braid ornaments on either side of the narrow front breadth.

In the choice of a bell it is advisable to select one with a clear, light sound, rather than a deep-toned one, since the clearer the bell, the better it will be heard above the din of surrounding traffic. It is impossible to use too much caution when approaching a corner, since those riders unaware of the rule of the road are apt to land one into serious difficulties on these occasions.

Almost every week we hear of some new idea to add to the pleasures of cycling. An invention which seems to me to meet a long and generally felt want, consists of a diminishing mirror, with a suitable attachment; its object being to enable the rider to see behind her, without the necessity of turning around. The little instrument is easily fixed to the han-

dle-bar, and, giving a perfect diminished picture, can be used for all the purposes of an ordinary looking-glass. It is so useful and cleverly arranged, that in a little while it will surely be attached to every bicycle.

It has been proposed in London for the benefit of the shy young girl cyclists, to start cyclists' chaperone associations, so that a proper guardian can be obtained at any time by young ladies who desire to go out for excursions upon the wheel.

In France cycling is still the hobby of the hour. All classes of society, from the President's family down to the humblest shop girl, take part in the enjoyment of the exercise. M. Zola and other literary men find rest and refreshment from a run on the bicycle, and women of note are equally enthusiastic.

By the way, the women cyclists of America may consider themselves fortunate in not being French. Under one of the rules of the Touring Club of France, which, of course, bear the stamp and seal of the Minister of the Interior, no woman, either French or foreign, can become a member or go on a tour unless furnished with a declaration, notarially witnessed and signed by her father or husband, to the effect that she has permission.

The bicycle craze is too widespread to be ignored, and designers of embroideries are wise in their generation when they turn their thoughts in the direction of articles which are of use to cyclists, or at any rate, that are likely to take their fancy. A new bicycle cover is a really useful affair. It is made either in brown holland or art serge, and is intended to protect the machine from dust when it is kept in the house. There is an opening at one side of the cover to which strings are attached.

BICYCLE COSTUME.

Basque, 4692—Skirt, 4720.

The very latest fashion in bicycle suits is here shown. The jaunty Eton jacket is made with a double-breasted front fastening on the left side. The skirt is very novel and stylish. It is cut in a circular shape with a narrow front breadth and is plaited on the hips to give it a stylish flare. The back is laid in side plaits that hang gracefully over the wheel.

No. 4692.—Ladies' Short Jacket Basque, requires for medium size, $2\frac{3}{8}$ yards material 36 inches wide, $1\frac{7}{8}$ yards 48 inches wide, or $1\frac{3}{8}$ yards 54 inches wide. Lining required, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards; buttons, 3. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

No. 4720.—Ladies' Bicycle Skirt, requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide, $3\frac{1}{8}$ yards 40 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 54 inches wide. Buttons required, 6. Cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

Regular price, 25 cts.; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Patterns—Basque, 4692—Skirt, 4720

AN UP-TO-DATE BICYCLE SUIT.

For description see opposite column.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4707

LADIES' SHIRT WAIST.—One of the very smartest of the new Spring waists is here illustrated. It is suited to either silks, light woollens or wash fabrics. The novel front is laid in three deep tucks headed by rows of insertion. The sleeves have their fulness confined by stitched plaits from the juncture with the cuff to just above the elbow. The collar is the very latest design.

No. 4707.—Ladies' Shirt Waist, requires for medium size, 4 yards material 27 inches wide, 3 yards 36 inches wide, or 2½ yards 40 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

Stylish and Suitable Shirt Waists.

SHIRT waists seem to be possessed of the traditional nine lives ascribed to the domestic cat. For two seasons rumors of a decrease in popularity have been current from time to time. But every Spring these convenient garments bob up serenely and give the lie to their calumniators by a renewed lease of life. In this respect, the present year is no exception to its predecessors. Shirt waists are going to have a great vogue and new and attractive designs are being brought out every day. No very radical variation from last season's styles is to be noted. The newest shirts are made with the same narrow stitched plait down the centre front, that was seen on the blouses of a twelve-month past. Sometimes the front fulness is arranged below a short yoke but oftener it is gathered into the neck. The point of difference is seen in the sleeves which are much smaller at the shoulder than formerly and have their fulness laid in vertical tucks from the juncture with the cuff to just above the elbow. These new sleeves are very smart and pretty and give the shirts an indescribably jaunty appearance. But let not the girl who possesses a large stock of "left overs" give way to despair, for there is an extremely easy method of bringing these garments up-to-date. Rip out the sleeves, cut away some of the material at the shoulders and arrange the superfluous fulness of the lower portion in rows of tucks and your waist will be as fashionable as possible.

Pure white shirt waists, it is declared by the authorities, are to be all the rage, and the smartest of these are made very plainly of percale, cheviot, piqué or madras. Of course, the outfitters

are preparing quantities of dressy waists of the new figured and striped organdies, dimities, embroidered muslins, batistes, etc. Many bodices composed of these thin fabrics are fashioned with an accordion plaited double ruffle down the centre front—that is a plaited frill is sewed onto either edge of the very narrow plait under which the closing is formed. These ruffles are edged with Valenciennes lace or tiny embroidery and give that dainty, fluffy appearance to the garment so admired in Summer toilettes. All the colors of the rainbow are seen in these new cottons, but green, violet, pink and blue shades predominate, with a touch of blue or white.

A new heavy cotton waist shaped like a belted Russian blouse will be among the novelties intended for young and slender women. Great quantities of foulards and wash silks are also made up into shirt waists and promise to be very popular with well dressed women. Golf waists or flannel shirt waists, as they are often called by the uninitiated, are seen in great numbers. They are intended both for golf enthusiasts and bicyclists. These waists are unlined. The flannel both washes and cleans and comes in pretty violet, blue, pink, white and green effects, with stripes, polka dots or small figures in black, etc., though the plain colors are the most popular. They are made with only a neck band so that a linen or stock collar can be worn, and with a narrow corselet and stock of black satin they are decidedly *chic* and pretty.

BRONSON CLARK.

LADIES' WAIST.—No. 4718.

LADIES' WAIST.—This is just the thing for fancy silks, brocades or other rich fabrics. It is made with a full blouse front of chiffon and fashionable velvet bolero jacket cut in a novel shape. Special attention is called to the new draped sleeves. One of the popular folded girdles is placed about the waist, while a shaped collar band adorned with a chiffon frill completes the neck.

No. 4718.—Ladies' Waist, requires for medium size, 4½ yards material 27 inches wide, 3¼ yards 36 inches wide, or 3 yards 40 inches wide. Silk required for girdle, ¾ yard 22 inches wide. Lining required, 1½ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4718



Good Health and Good Looks.

TO IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION.—The clearness and consequently the beauty of the skin depend so much upon the health of the body that no one can hope to have a brilliant and healthy complexion who suffers from indigestion, neuralgia, anæmia, etc., therefore, due regard must be paid to everything which affects the general health if you want your skin to be in good condition. The best aids to beauty are abundant ablutions of the entire body, wholesome and easily digested food, plenty of fresh air and sufficient sleep.

A SIMPLE SKIN TONIC.—If you have any regard for your skin do not let anyone persuade you to wash your face "in water as hot as you can bear it." The advantages of cold water for facial ablutions over hot are considerable; it braces the skin, and leaves it firm and fresh, it makes the blood circulate, and it does not encourage wrinkles, as the constant use of hot water most certainly does. After the face has been thoroughly dried with a soft towel, rub it gently all over with your hands for a few minutes, giving particular attention to those parts where wrinkles usually begin to make their appearance.

TO LOOK YOUR BEST.—When going to a ball at which you wish to make the best of yourself, take my advice and have a sleep in the afternoon to refresh you, then when it is time to commence your toilet take a warm bath, to which a small quantity of liquid ammonia, or some other stimulating preparation, has been added, and dress in a warm room, allowing yourself plenty of time, so that undue haste may be avoided. Do not go without your dinner because you fancy you cannot eat anything. If you do, you will look tired and feel fatigued long before supper time, for dancing is, after all, somewhat hard work, and it takes it out of you accordingly.

TO SOFTEN THE SKIN.—At this time of year it is not an easy matter to keep the hands soft and smooth without the aid of some cosmetic. Try a cream made as follows; you will find it very beneficial both for your face and hands, and it will cost considerably less

than a similar preparation purchased from your druggist's: Shred half an ounce of white wax and one ounce of spermaceti and place in an earthen jar, which should stand in a basin containing boiling water; add a gill of almond oil and stir now and then until the ingredients are melted, then add one and a half ounces of glycerine, and twelve drops of simple tincture of benzoin, and continue to stir the cream until it is nearly cold, when it should be poured into pots for future use. If kept covered the cream will remain good for a very long time.

INFLAMED EYES.—It is not an uncommon thing for a delicate child to suffer from sore eyes. In such a case the following simple remedies are worth trying: Bathe the eyes frequently during the day with a lotion made by dissolving a teaspoonful of borax in half a pint of water, and at night smear the lids with boric ointment, which can be purchased from any good druggist.

A NEURALGIC HEADACHE.—The intense pain caused by a headache of this description may be lessened if not positively cured by trying some simple remedies. Do not try and fight against the pain if you can possibly manage to get a few hours rest in a darkened room. Have a hot water bottle placed at your

feet and keep yourself well covered, and have the top of your spine, behind the ears, and the temples gently rubbed with chloroform and menthol liniment. Then try and sleep, and when you awake take a cup of tea, with no milk, and a squeeze of lemon juice in it.

TO WHITEN THE HANDS.—You can whiten your hands and prevent them getting coarse and red by washing them in oatmeal-water. To make this you have but to boil five ounces of oatmeal and two ounces of starch in a pint of water for 25 or 30 minutes, and then strain off the liquid through a piece of muslin into a jug. The oatmeal-water must be made fresh every day, as it soon turns sour. Occasionally, if the hands are very red, a few grains of chloride of lime can be put in the softened water you wash with, but remember to remove all rings and jewelry, as the lime discolors. Perforated sleeping chamois or white kid gloves smeared inside with a good cold cream, if worn at night, will materially assist matters. But above all things be sure to dry the hands thoroughly.

MARY PRESCOTT.

GIRLS' COSTUME.

Waist, 4705—Skirt, 4688

No. 4705.—Misses' Waist, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{8}$ yards 42 inches wide, or $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards 54 inches wide. Lining required, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards; velvet represented, $\frac{3}{8}$ yard; lace, $2\frac{3}{8}$ yards; ribbon, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

No. 4688.—Misses' Three-Piece Skirt, requires for medium size, $2\frac{3}{8}$ yards material 36 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 42 inches wide, or $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards 48 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Patterns—Waist, 4705—Skirt, 4688

MISSSES' COSTUME.—The stylish bodice possesses a full blouse front adorned with a novel bolero jacket of velvet. Short butterfly puffs, caught up by bands of embroidery, are placed at the tops of the tight fitting sleeves. The three piece skirt is cut with a gored front and gathered back. Brown etamine with jacket fronts of green satin trimmed with écreu guipure insertion and a collar and belt of satin ribbon is another artistic combination of colors and materials suitable for this design, or any fashionable silk or woolen fabric could be used.

Hosiery Hints.

How to Embroider Stockings.

[F we expect to pass as well dressed in the world of fashion, it is most essential that we look most carefully after the lesser details of our costume. As a rule, our gloves, veils, boots, etc., get attention enough, but we do not think of such trivial matters as stockings.

This is a most natural mistake to fall into. Before sallying out for shopping, calling, or what not, the cheval glass shows us our complete costume to all appearance faultless, but is it as faultless when we pick up our dainty skirts to cross the roads? I fear not. Too often we see an objectionable and obtrusive hole peeping above the trim shoe, which might with a few stitches have been drawn together before starting out, or we see that the stocking has slipped from the too loose garter or supporter, and is lying in clumsy wrinkles around the otherwise slender and shapely ankle.

Of course, these are little matters, but "Many a mickle makes a muckle," and, as the professor at the breakfast-table remarked, "Life is a great bundle of little things."

In the Winter, with its frosts, and draughts, and chilblains, we can no longer indulge in the elegant open-work silk stockings which we delighted in in the Summer, but we can arrive at almost the same effect by wearing woolen ones delicately stitched over the instep with divers colored silks.

Those of us who, without thinking, have laid in our store of *plain* winter stockings, can with a very small amount of trouble make them in all respects as pretty and tasteful as the bought ready-worked ones, added to which we can work them in colors to match our dresses, or, if we prefer, in a pretty contrast. We can either copy the pattern on a shop pair, or what I would recommend, devise a pattern for ourselves; washing filoselle should be used for working, as it will not fade or run, and yet is made of a variety of exquisite shades.

Many people prefer to cling to the old-fashioned garter rather than take up the newer, and certainly more healthy, supporter, and in this case great care should be taken not to wear garters too tight, as they are apt to stop the circulation, and cold feet are the result.

Garters and supporters, as well as stockings, can be made most dainty by tracing a little design of ivy leaves or roses on them, and then working them in natural colors.

Those of us who know what it is to possess a scanty purse, can, with needle and filoselle and a certain amount of patience and perseverance, possess all the pretty little delicacies and ornamentations of the toilet that we are apt to envy on the costumes of our richer sisters, and, what is more, we can have for a few pennies what they think nothing of spending dollars, not to mention the satisfaction of knowing that they are the work of our own hands. A few bright silks and a little skill will make stockings as dainty as French embroidered hosiery.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4710



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4717

The Changeable Rose.

YOU merely hold a red rose over the flame of a sulphur match, and whatever spot of it the fumes touch will become pale or white, so that out of a red rose you can form a white one. By-the-bye, those of my readers who have large gardens can successfully keep flowers in this way from the Summer until the Winter with great success. Towards the close of the season, you should pick a quantity of your very finest roses, taking care that they are perfectly dry, then hold them over fumes of sulphur until the color completely fades away, then seal the stems and shut the blooms up in air-tight boxes, and you will have for Winter festivities most exquisite flowers; for when the roses are taken from the boxes and dipped in water they will be as fresh as if they had just been plucked.

CHILD'S REEFER.—No. 4710

This jaunty little coat is made with a full plaited front and fitted back laid in box-plaits below the waist line. A novel collarette and comfortable rolling collar give a stylish finish to the neck. The bishop sleeves are gathered into straight cuffs. Two convenient pockets, furnished with pointed flaps, are placed on each side of the front. Navy blue and white broadcloth smartly trimmed with black velvet ribbon and tiny brass buttons were the materials used for our model, but serge, chevrot, flannel, plaids, piqué, etc., are equally suitable to its development.

No. 4710.—Child's Reefer, requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 48 inches wide, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards 54 inches wide. Wide braid represented, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards; narrow braid, $7\frac{1}{4}$ yds. Cut in 5 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

CHILD'S DRESS.

No. 4717

This dainty costume of white piqué is made with a full skirt gathered onto a round yoke. A fancy bertha cut in shaped squares and handsomely trimmed with Hamburg insertion and ruffles of embroidery edges this yoke. The sleeves are in a new style especially designed for Summer frocks. The skirt has a band of insertion let in just above the hem, while a tiny frill finishes the neck. If desired the costume may be made up without the bertha. All varieties of wash fabrics, Summer silks or light woollens can be used for this model.

No. 4717.—Child's Dress, requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, 3 yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 40 inches wide. Lace represented, $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards; insertion, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Cut in 6 sizes, 6 months, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

For Music Lovers.

How to Play the Guitar.



GIRLS who are musically inclined should by all means learn to play on the guitar. It is an instrument easily learned and one which forms a delightful accompaniment to the voice. And mere artistic considerations aside, how very popular on moonlight picnics, sailing parties or any of the many little jaunts and excursions of Summer, is the maiden who can thrum the "Spanish guitar" and enliven the company with music and song. So girls be sure and brush up your accomplishments and learn to play this attractive instrument before the "silly season" sets in.

In fixing upon the guitar as the accompaniment, it is not for a moment to be imagined that it is suitable only for that purpose, an idea possessed by too many. Few more beautiful instruments exist for solo playing. It is closely allied in tone and capabilities to the harp. Of course, the tone is softer and less powerful, but it is inexpressibly sweet and fascinating.

In a large concert hall the guitar is out of place for solos—it is essentially for home use. Although a full-toned instrument will fill a moderate-sized hall, the sweet, soft effects which go so far to add finish are lost.

To play solos well on the guitar is difficult. Rapid execution requires much patient study and long practice.

It is, however, as an accompaniment that we must consider it at present. A great deal of charming and effective music is now written for the guitar.

Before proceeding with the left hand, a good touch should be acquired with the right. The forearm should rest on the edge of the instrument, which should be held, well-balanced, on the left knee (crossed over the right, or raised on a hassock), the wrist must be well raised, and gracefully arched. The little finger may be lightly placed on the body of the guitar, and lifted whenever the hand is raised from a chord. Some players find this balance and support the hand, but it was never intended that the little finger should be fixed and firmly held down. The third finger should be placed on the first string, the second on the second string, and the first on the third—a finger for each gut string—while the thumb plays the three covered strings, falling, after striking each, on to the next string, except when, having struck the fourth, or D string, it rests on the first finger. After playing a chord, which is most effectively produced in a slight arpeggio, the right hand should be turned outwards and upwards, with the palm in view of the player. Let all the movement be from the joints of the hand, nothing from the arm. In quick playing, the wrist must be steady, but not stiff, or the effect will be staccato and jerky. Give every note its full vibration, on no account returning a finger to its string until required. Apropos of this,

a fact not often noticed is that the left hand should be slightly in advance of the right in the fingering; this gives a sustained tone, and more of the glissando effects so dear to the heart of all good guitarists.

Having practised on the open strings until the tone is pure and sustained, and the movement of the fingers free and supple, the left hand must be studied.

The elbow must not be held close to the side, nor yet stuck out ungracefully. The neck of the guitar rests lightly in the hollow of the hand, the fingers curved over the strings, the tips downwards, so that each string may be stopped without touching the others. A firm pressure just behind the frets is requisite, the same rules applying to all fretted instruments. It is absolutely necessary that the position of the hand be changed according to the nature of the chords. Each individual hand, too, has its peculiarities and must be treated accordingly. The left hand should not hold the guitar, but simply balance it.

The naming of the strings, fingering, etc., should be obtained from a good tutor, as it is impossible to enter into it here.

A. VAN ORDEN.

The Proper Care of a Piano.

DAMP is most injurious to a pianoforte, which should always be placed in a dry room away from a draught. Keep both the case and keyboard clean and bright and free from dust, and do not let particles, such as cake or bread-crumbs, get inside the piano, neither should you load the top with ornaments or music books, as the tone is thereby much deadened. One can easily tell if a family is musically inclined by a glance at the piano. Have the instrument tuned about every two months. An upright piano sounds better if placed about two inches from the wall, and it is sometimes an improvement to let it rest upon glass blocks. To make the polish look nice rub it with an old silk handkerchief, being careful to dust off previously any little particles which otherwise are apt to scratch the surface. Should any of the notes keep down when struck, it is generally a sign that there is damp somewhere.

HENRI CREMONI.

Teach the Children to Sit Up.

IF girls are taught to sit properly upon a chair with an ordinary straight back, they can rest their spines perfectly upon the bars behind them without any suspicion of lolling, even at meal times. Often a mother will say, "I always make my children sit upright;" and when we see the ugly forms, with their shoulders gradually rounding forward, we wonder if she had seen a picture of the human spine, and if she realizes how easily it can become wearied and out of shape through small bad habits.

Let the growing children walk uprightly, the foot turned out a little, and every muscle of it used; shoulders back and head erect; straight without being stiff; springy in step, without anything approaching to a jerk, sit firmly and sensibly according to the needs of the body, and they will grow up into graceful men and women.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4708

LADIES' ETON JACKET.—One of the leading designs in Etons is here illustrated. Blue serge was the material chosen for our model. The front is fancifully trimmed with braid, while the sleeves are made in the very latest fashion. The two jaunty collars are composed of white flannel with blue polka dots. All sorts of woolsens, velvets or heavy silks are suitable for this jacket.

No. 4708.—Ladies' Eton Jacket, requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 40 inches wide. Light material required, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards. Lining required, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards; braid represented, 1 piece; buttons, 1. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers only 15 cents.

Easter Millinery.

NOVELTIES in straw hats, toques and tiny bonnets intended for Milady to introduce into society on Easter morning are crowding the shelves and counters of all the fashionable milliners. Sailors, short backs and large hats are quite the rage. The number of fancy small toques, spool crowns, bonnets, coronets and turbans in combinations of color and design is simply bewildering.

To attempt to describe minutely the thousand braids and ideas of this coming fancy season would be little short of ridiculous.

The new shapes are modelled on the late successes of the Winter. Tall bell crowns with sweeping brims that were clumsy in felts look airy and jaunty in silky braids and brilliant satin straws.

Amazon walking hats in fancy braids have a clean, natty appearance. Tall crowned hats in the rough straws are very swell. A remarkably elegant hat is a Gainsborough of rough straw with underbrim facing of fine black Milan.

It is a happy fancy which has decreed that our Spring millinery should be relieved of that sombre character which has been

Another mode which is new is the wreath of violets surrounding the top of the crown, the base, maybe, being trimmed with a broad band of ribbon or velvet or a scarf of lace. Aigrettes of coffee-tinted lace are very fashionable, and the bunch of quills and the feather flowers are still in high favor.

Red flowers are to be all the rage in Paris this Spring, but America seems to like the violet best, but red as a relief is always fairly acceptable and is not unpopular to-day. Both geraniums and pansies will have a great vogue while quantities of roses and violets have been laid in for the Spring trade.

Colored straw hats with brims edged with black velvet are some of the newest and prettiest of fashions. An attractive hat is of grey straw with black velvet border, the brim being turned up at the back and lined with petunia-colored flowers. The scarf round the crown is of similar colored miroir velvet, and black feathers peep overhead. The hat shapes, I may add, are sold with velvet borders complete.

A superb French pattern hat, just imported by a leading house, was a large black affair with possibly six or seven of exquisite orchids in the natural violet shade forming almost the sole trimming. Notwithstanding, many of the hats are lavishly piled



EARLY SPRING STYLES.

FIG. 1. Toque of fancy straw with a full plaited ruche of lavender chiffon. Two large draped bows of purple miroir velvet, caught together by tiny Rhinestone buckles, are placed on either side of the back, while a tall black *coques'* feather plume rises from the centre.

FIG. 2. Paris bonnet of white straw edged with folds of pink tulle, caught down on either side of the front with fancy jet pins. A bunch of black ostrich plumes trims the left side and a *cache-peigne* of box plaited tulle falls over the hair in the back. Broad strings of the same material are tied becomingly under the chin.

FIG. 3. Hat of rough black straw with a stylish fluted brim, trimmed with big *choux* of tomato red velvet and a thick bunch of black quills.

considered appropriate all Winter. Now is our headgear decked with all sorts of light hues and cheerful emblems. Curious mixtures are to be seen, such as delicate lace and heavy velvet nestling close together; and the sparkle of paste relieves the dark richness of satin. A very popular trimming this season is the bandeau of cherry-colored velvet or satin, overlaid with an open-work jet passementerie, encircling a crown of the "jam-pot" or "Mother Goose" order.

Moiré and taffeta ribbons are first favorites in trimming, but piece velvet and satin are also used very extensively. Miroir velvet is as fashionable as ever, and is often to be seen used as a double puffing round the crown of a straw hat. It is very soft and flower like in effect. The velvet must needs be on the cross, and the idea of a double puff is obtained by tacking the broad width of velvet here and there in the centre.

with Summer flowers, feathers are by no means at a discount and it will be gathered, therefore, that we can wear anything and everything nowadays, and are not so mindful of what is seasonable as we used to be.

Ornaments while not used in great quantities, certainly put in an appearance on nearly every imported hat or bonnet. Buckles and clasps of steel, jet or Rhinestones, and some combination of both, are absolutely necessary to hold bunches of ribbons and folds of satin, and to catch gathered *choux* of velvet or lace.

Tiny coronet bonnets show puffed crowns of rich brocades and embroideries, while handsome bands and slides of cut steel will be used with toques of chiffon and thin laces. Many handsome black lace hats have brims edged with plaited silk braids. This is a very pleasing novelty and one sure to be popular.

Mlle. Adele.



MY scheme was that a marriage should be arranged between Uncle James and Miss Stubbs. Not that it was my business in the least—but that did not hinder me from interfering; nor that I thought the chief parties concerned were at all suited to each other—I never troubled my head about such minor details. I have always been fond of interfering with other people's affairs; not for their good at all, but simply for my own pleasure. I have the greatest sympathy with people who put their fingers into neighboring pies, provided they confess they do it for their own enjoyment and not for the advantage of the pies; men do not kill foxes for food, but from love of sport; women interfere with their neighbors for exactly the same reason. Put your fingers, dear ladies, into one another's pies, by all means; but remember that it is the finger and not the pie which derives pleasure from the operation! Having so much to see after in important matters, Providence seems sometimes in need of local agencies to manage minor affairs in remote country districts—at least so I thought in my very young days—and I was more than ready to undertake the office of Providence's local agent. Therefore I decided that Uncle James should marry Miss Stubbs.

We met Miss Stubbs while we were travelling in Switzerland. She was a little, timid, washed-out, old maid. Her besetting sin was gentleness; she was too gentle for anything. Once when my brother Tom was a little boy he was very naughty, and Mother thought her wisest course lay in the proverbial soft answer. Tom bore Mother's soft answers as long as he could, but he was but very youthful flesh and blood after all, and naughty at that; so at last he exclaimed, "I wish, Mother, you wouldn't be so silly and gentle!"

Miss Stubbs always made me recall that early remark of Tom's; she was so very "silly and gentle." Then she added to her gentleness gentility, which is also a trying virtue to onlookers. What with her gentleness and her gentility, she spoke so softly that one could only hear half that she said, and that half was by no means stimulating mental food. She had pale hair and pale eyelashes and pale ideas; but underneath all that, the sweetest, most unselfish nature that woman ever possessed. At first I laughed at her, she seemed so dull and colorless; but as I grew to know her better, I discovered many virtues and no faults in the faded little woman. She took a great fancy to me—because I was so young and strong and full of life, she said—and told me all her dreary history. Her parents were gentlepeople, of good family; and late in life her father came into a small estate for which he had been waiting for years. But the estate was so greatly impoverished and so heavily encumbered that he was ruined by his succession to it; and he died of the disappointment, leaving his wife and only child with a miserable pittance; while the estate, which was strictly entailed, passed on to a distant cousin. Mrs. Stubbs

survived her husband several years, but now she too was dead, and Miss Stubbs was as lonely as she was poor. There was something very pitiful to me about Miss Stubbs; she seemed to have missed all that makes life worth living—to have sat alone on the bank while the stream flowed by; and it has always seemed to me sadder to die of starvation on the bank than to be dashed to pieces by the current.

"My dear," she said to me one day when we had become very intimate with each other, "don't say you want to see life—seeing is dreary work. I never wanted to see life, I wanted to live life; but I have never done either."

I took her thin little hand in mine, and stroked it. "Were you unhappy when you were young?" I asked.

"Oh! no, not unhappy, my dear; but not happy either. I am not complaining, for everyone was very kind to me, and ready to give me little scraps of their lives to share; but no one seemed to realize that I wanted a life of my own."

"Poor Miss Stubbs!" I whispered.

"It is kind of you to be sorry for me, my dear Madge, but really I am not complaining. I have had a very peaceful lot compared with many women. But I have always had the feeling that there is such a great deal to be got out of life, and that I have somehow missed it all. There is plenty going on somewhere, but I am always out of it."

"I think I know what you mean; it is dull to sit in the boxes when one wants to be on the stage."

"Exactly; and I have never even had the boxes; I have had to be content with the dress-circle."

"But did you never fall in love?" I asked, with extreme boldness.

The pale blue eyes filled with tears. "Yes, dear Madge. And I should like to tell you about it, only there is nothing to tell."

"Oh! please tell me as much as there is, even if there is nothing," I coaxed, illogically.

"If there were more to tell, I think I shouldn't mind so much," said Miss Stubbs, sadly; "I'd rather have a sad story than none at all. As it is, I haven't even the right to be unhappy; that isn't, of course, equal to the right to be happy, which some fortunate women have, but it is better than nothing. Why, Madge, my youth is over, and I have nothing left to remember it by—not even a love-letter. I think if I had had just one love-letter that I could keep always and read over and over again, I should be content; for then I should feel that I had one flower left out of the Summer of life."

"But do tell me what happened," I urged.

"Nothing happened. I once met someone whom I loved very much, and I think he loved me; but I am not even sure of that. I sometimes feel I'd give everything I have if I could only be sure of that, but I'm not. He was a young man who had his



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4706

MISSES' WAIST.—A jaunty silk bodice made with a box-plaited front and back sewed on to a shaped yoke is here shown. The stylish sleeves fit the arms perfectly and are trimmed at the shoulders by full ruffles. A narrow belt is worn around the waist. A straight band collar finishes the neck. Cadet blue canvas cloth, with yoke and sleeve ruffles adorned with lace, would also make up prettily for this design.

No. 4706.—Misses' Waist, requires for medium size, 2 yards material 36 inches wide, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards 42 inches wide, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards 54 inches wide. Lining required, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards; velvet represented, $\frac{3}{4}$ yard; edging, $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

way to make in the world; and my dear father—as I have told you before—thought a great deal of our family and position, and considered the man I loved was not good enough for me. So he just put a stop to our friendship."

"And you tamely submitted?"

"What else could I do? My dear father was a very stern man, and I dared not disobey him."

And as I gazed into the timid face I realized that poor Miss Stubbs had not needed much coercion to make her give up her day-dream at her stern father's command.

"What was your lover like?" I asked.

"Oh! my dear, he was the handsomest man I ever saw, with such attractive manners," she replied.

"Was he tall?" I asked. (Being five-foot-nine myself, I had a profound contempt for little men.)

"Yes, dear, and such a fine figure; nice broad shoulders, you know, and a splendid carriage."

I could not help wondering how a fine, handsome man could have fallen in love with such a colorless nonentity of a woman, but—as I have frequently noticed—there is no accounting for tastes.

I was filled with pity for poor Miss Stubbs; it seemed so sad to go through life without ever really living, as she had done; and thus it was that my great scheme occurred to me. What a good thing it would be if Uncle James would marry Miss Stubbs, and so give her some comfort at the end of her life! I said *comfort*, because I was afraid happiness was no longer possible to her; that had disappeared for ever with the vanished fairy-prince of her youth; but a comfortable old age is not a thing to be despised, and at present the little woman was poor and desolate. I felt that Uncle James was an inadequate substitute for the lost hero whom Miss Stubbs had described to me; but, on the other hand, what man with the smallest pretension to heroism would throw the handkerchief to a plain, frightened, little spinster of an uncertain age?

Uncle James was Mother's only brother. He was a worthy, middle-aged bachelor—rather short and increasingly stout—and was the apotheosis of commonplace respectability. He possessed a kind heart and a dogmatic manner; and he lived chiefly at his club, and thought a great deal too much about things to eat. Tom said that his highest feelings were aroused only by pork chops, but Tom was always rather severe on Uncle James. When my Uncle didn't talk about the food at the club, he talked about shares and investments, so it was no wonder that Tom and I thought him rather an old bore, though we were always kind to him because he was a relation. This then was the victim I yearned to offer upon Miss Stubbs's shrine, and I divulged my scheme to Mother.

Mother laughed. "I should be very glad for your Uncle to marry," she said, "as it worries me to think of him all alone, especially when he is gouty. But how could you expect him, or any other man, to fall in love with that faded old maid?"

"Oh! I don't expect him to fall in love," I replied; "he is far too old. But I should like to see Miss Stubbs comfortably settled, and I am sure she would be a good, peaceful, little wife. Besides Uncle James isn't exactly the sort of person to win a beautiful princess for his bride."

"Poor James! And yet he had his beautiful princess once, like other men."

"Tell me about it, Mother."

You don't mean that that prosaic old Uncle of mine was ever in love?"

"I do though; he was dreadfully in love once, years and years ago. He used to tell me a lot about the girl, and how happy he would be if only he could win her, though he hardly dared to hope she would ever look at him. I never knew exactly what happened; but he wrote to me saying that the thing was finally at an end, and begging me never to mention Annie Lorimer's name to

him again. And I never have done so."

"What a pretty name! Was she pretty too?"

"I never saw her," replied Mother, "but James used to say she was lovely: a dainty, exquisite, fairy-like girl, as fragile as a bit of china, with golden hair and blue eyes and a lovely complexion. She danced beautifully, and was just the type to attract James, who had always been accustomed to big, strong women." (Mother is quite as tall as I am, and my grandmother was even taller.)

"Poor Uncle James!" I said. "It is funny to imagine his caring for anything except pork chops and safe investments."

"He cared enough for Annie Lorimer five-and-twenty years ago," replied Mother.

When our Swiss trip was over and we were settled at home again, I induced Mother to invite Uncle James and Miss Stubbs

to pay us a visit at the same time. She said it was an absurd arrangement and would lead to nothing, but she sent the invitations nevertheless. Father and Mother always let me do as I like and have the things I want, because I am the only daughter. Girls with a shoal of sisters don't get nearly as much of their own way as I do. People always think more of an odd cup-and-saucer than of a whole tea-set; and yet I sometimes think it must be jollier to be one of a tea-set after all.

"You are too fond of acting as an amateur Providence, Madge," Mother said; "but I don't mind helping you this once."

Mother always says "this once" about kind things she has done every day in the past, and will do every day in the future; but she seems to think that the expression protects her from the well-founded charge of over-indulgence.

So Uncle James and Miss Stubbs came to stay with us. My Uncle arrived first; and as he sat with Mother and me in the morning-room, he asked: "Is any one else staying with you, Jane?"

"Only Miss Stubbs," replied Mother; "and she arrives this afternoon. We met her at Lucerne, you know."

"Oh! some girl that Madge took a great

fancy to, isn't she?"

"I took a great fancy to her," I answered; "but she isn't a girl. She is quite old."

"What a nuisance!" said Uncle James, in his sharp manner. "I hate old women, and old maids especially."

"You won't hate her, James," said Mother, soothingly; "she is so quiet and unobtrusive that you'll hardly know she is in the house." Then she smiled slyly at me, and I felt my matrimonial plans foredoomed to failure.

At that moment Miss Stubbs arrived, and Mother and I ran into the hall to meet her. She looked as faded and washed-out as ever; and as I followed her and Mother into the morning-room, I sighed over the futility of my well-meant scheme.

"Let me introduce my brother to you," Mother began; "James, this is—" But before she could finish her sentence Uncle James jumped up and seized Miss Stubbs by both hands, crying, "Why, Annie! you don't mean to say that it is you come back to me after all these years?" And there was a look on his face that the tenderest pork chops and the safest investments had never been able to call forth.

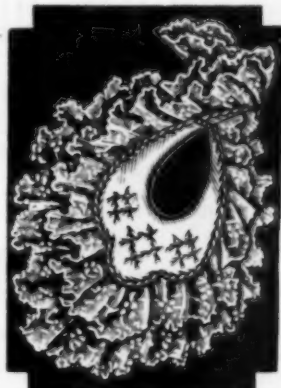
Miss Stubbs was quite flushed, and trembling all over. "And is it really you, James? I never dreamed that I should

see you again."

"This is Annie Lorimer that I used to tell you about, Jane," explained Uncle James, turning to Mother, but still keeping Miss Stubbs hands in his; "but why on earth did you call her Miss Stubbs?"

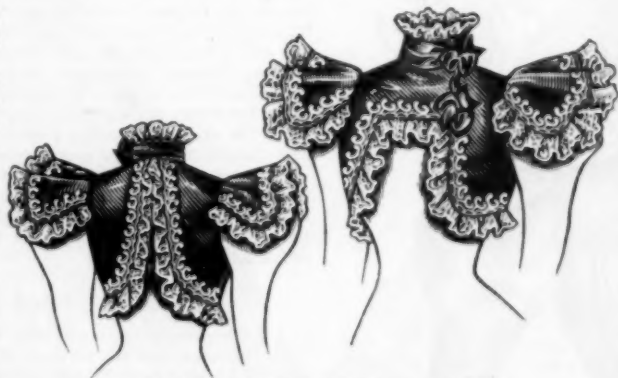
Miss Stubbs answered for Mother. "They only knew me as

Continued on page 279.



McCall Pattern No. 4713

No. 4713. — INFANTS' FANCY BIB, requires $\frac{1}{2}$ yard silk 22 inches wide. Lace represented, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards. Cut in one size. Price, 10 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4722

No. 4722. — MISSES' AND GIRLS' BOLERO, requires for medium size, 1 yd. material 22 ins. wide, or $\frac{3}{4}$ yd. 24 ins. wide. Lace represented, $5\frac{1}{4}$ yds.; passementerie, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yds.; ribbon, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yds. Cut in 9 sizes, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 20 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

Points From Paris.



Revival of the Overskirt by Worth.—A New Skirt From the Maison Honnet.—Both Horizontal and Vertical Trimmings the Mode.

SOMEBODY once said that "Manners make the man but Worth makes the woman." If for Worth you substitute Doucet, Rouff, Felix or any one of the half a dozen first-class modistes, the statement certainly has more truth this Spring than ever before. For do not the great coutouriers rule the feminine world with a rod of iron? They dictate the size of our sleeves, the length of our skirts, whether our dresses shall reach our ears or fall off our shoulders, and we, perforce, are obliged to submit with the best grace we can.

At present the leading dressmakers are exceedingly busy following out their own ideas in different directions. Worth is trying to revive the draped tunic or overskirt, either by making the dress with two distinct skirts, or by simulating the same effect with trimmings of velvet, festoons, or other fancifully cut edges of garments. Worth's models are very rich this season and magnificently trimmed, chiefly in relief. The Maison Rouff, on the contrary, takes pleasure in flat trimmings, and is indifferent as to whether they stripe the skirt lengthways or horizontally. Embroidered panels, applications of guipure, velvet passementerie, jet, etc., are the favorite adornments here, and they are employed with splendid results.

The newest skirt at the Maison Honnet is very narrow at the top, straight at the back, but on the bias at the sides, and is made with a narrow tablier which, small as its dimensions are, is either a mass of rich embroidery, or else it is framed by such embroidery.

The changes in fashion, that amount almost to reforms so decidedly are they in the direction of sweet reasonableness, are becoming more and more marked; the lines of the figure once again form the real foundation for the clothing, and all exaggerations such as wide skirts and puffed out sleeves, are voted to be in bad taste.

The newest development in skirts is the mode of making them of two materials, the upper part of one and the lower part of another fabric. Many dresses have been made in this way, the dividing line between the two fabrics being rarely straight, but either waved, festooned, or in sharp points marked by narrow bands of braiding or embroidery. Promenade and visiting dresses look particularly well made in this way, especially on tall figures. One of the best examples I have seen is a gown of blue cloth, the skirt cut in a single piece fitted by six small plaits,



McCall Bazar Pattern, No. 4714

LADIES' NORFOLK BASQUE.—For description see opposite column.

and mounted with gathers at the back. The edge is cut in wide shallow scallops over a band of velvet fully fifteen inches deep at the widest part between the scallops. The join between the cloth and velvet is covered by écu lace guipure. The bodice is made with a plain back and draped fronts crossed over a full plastron of black velvet. Over this is a short bolero of the blue cloth braided with black and finished off with epaulettes to match.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4725

LITTLE BOYS' DRESS.—This handsome little costume is made up in white piqué, with bolero of velvet trimmed with white braid. The box-plait in front and the neck and wristbands are finished with a ruffle of white embroidery. Navy blue and white flannel is also a suitable combination for this costume.

No. 4725.—Little Boys' Dress, requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 40 inches wide. Material required for jacket, $\frac{3}{4}$ yard 24 inches wide. Braid represented, 5 yards. Cut in 4 sizes, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

Intervals in looped bands from the waist to the hem, the same trimming being repeated on the bodice.

Short trains obtain with some dressmakers for dinner and evening dresses, but quite as many gowns are made without.

The bolero is good for another season. It will be in much favor for smart Spring costumes, either made of the same material as the skirt or differing from it, and as a consequence blouses and chemisettes will be much worn.

Roses and violets are still first favorites, and many are the toques which are entirely composed of the popular blossoms. It looks strange to see these decidedly airy and Summery-looking head coverings in company with the cosily warm toques of velvet or satin.

ADELE GERARD.

LADIES' NORFOLK BASQUE No. 4714.

Brown covert cloth was used for this jaunty Norfolk basque. In accordance with the very latest fashion it is made with a shaped yoke. Three box-plaits are stitched on both back and front, and run under the belt and hang over the skirt in stylish tab ends. The bodice can be braided as shown in the illustration or trimmed to suit the fancy. The sleeves display a moderate amount of fullness. The closing is formed invisibly on the left shoulder and under the centre plait. Dark blue serge adorned with white braid is another very pretty and serviceable material for this design, or if the basque is to be worn for bicycling, it can be made of corduroy, broadcloth, cheviot, covert, cotton covert, etc.

No. 4714.—Ladies' Norfolk Basque, (with plaits laid on), requires for medium size, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 40 inches wide, or $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards 52 inches wide. Lining required, 2 yards; braid represented, 1 piece. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

How to Combine Shades and Materials.

IN order to produce a stylish effect in the gowns which she creates, the dressmaker must thoroughly understand the art of combining the new shades and materials. Half the beauty of a fabric is lost if it is not put in juxtaposition with the right color and texture. So many of the new dresses require the use of two materials to bring out their proper *chic* that there was certainly never more need of this knack of combination than at the present season. To write clearly of this art is a very difficult matter, as there are no hard and fast rules to guide one, and so much depends on the exact shade and texture. For instance, if I should say that green and blue blended beautifully for a new toilette, some one of my readers would be sure to remember a gown where this combination was in the worst possible taste and the colors and texture literally "swore at each other." But if you get exactly the right tone of blue cloth and then make your vest or bodice decoration in a dull sage green satin or velvet and use also upon the corsage two or three guipure or Russian lace ornaments, the effect is sure to be happy.

Perhaps, the best help that I can give the puzzled modiste, will be to describe the colors and materials that I have been putting together in several smart Spring toilettes that I have just made up. A dainty gown of medium grey woolen etamine, intended for a dressy matron, had a vest of navy blue velvet embroidered with beads and Rhinestones.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4727

LADIES' SHIRT WAIST (with Detachable collar).—Pink and white striped dimity made this dainty shirt waist. It is cut with a deep pointed yoke in the front and a well fitting back laid in three narrow box-plaits. The linen collar is detachable. The sleeves are made with the proper amount of fulness.

No. 4727.—Ladies' Shirt Waist (with Detachable Collar, requires for medium size, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards of material 27 inches wide, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 40 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

and orange is another vivid color that is freely used with mixed materials. A new fashion of making bodices of wool brocade and skirts of a solid color has just been brought out.

MME. MARIE BARKER.

The skirt was cut in rounded points edged with narrow grey passementerie, that hung over a plain band of blue velvet matching the color of the vest.

A tan cashmere house dress intended for the trousseau of a fashionable bride was simply made with plain skirt and full gathered waist. But it was given a very jaunty and *chic* appearance by a gorgeous collar and high girdle of plaid velvet ribbon, pale green and deep violet in tint.

A "going away" gown which I have just finished is of light weight dark green broadcloth. The skirt is trimmed around the bottom by five rows of fancy gilt and black mohair braid. On the bodice I have also made a lavish use of the same trimming put on in horizontal rows on either side of a full vest of deep rose pink satin striped with vertical lines of cream guipure. A very stylish and original combination, is the verdict of all who have seen this creation.

A young girl's dress of blue and white striped suiting, I have made with a collar and corselet of blue and red plaid velvet and a white cloth vest braided in gold.

And now for a few generalities before I close. Light blue, a favorite shade this season, is being extensively combined with green and also a deep bright blue called lapis lazuli. Scarlet is put with black, dark green, grey and dark blue.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4721

No. 4721.—**LADIES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT** (having its Side Gores tucked—suitable for thin fabrics—to be worn over a Foundation Skirt), requires for medium size, $7\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 24 inches wide, $6\frac{3}{4}$ yards 27 inches wide, or 6 yards 36 inches wide. Length of skirt in front, 41 inches; width around bottom, $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards. Insertion represented, $8\frac{7}{8}$ yards. Cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4729

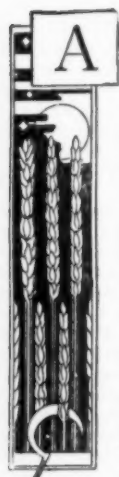
No. 4729.—**LADIES' SIX-GORED PETTICOAT** (having Godet Extenders in the Three Back Gores), requires for medium size, $8\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $7\frac{1}{2}$ yards 27 inches wide, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide. Width around bottom, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct waist measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

Evening Amusements.

Shadows and Other Games.



A GREAT deal of fun can be derived by endeavoring to detect individuals by means of their shadows. When the company is a mixed one, it is a game which succeeds well, and, moreover, the sole preparations necessary are a sheet and a lamp.

The sheet should be strung across one side of the room, and on the opposite side, a table must be placed, upon which is a lamp or a candle. All other lights should be extinguished. Between the table and the sheet—quite near to the latter, in fact—one of the company is seated, either upon a rug or a low stool, with eyes closely fixed upon the sheet. Then the rest of the guests pass one by one before the lamp and behind the person who is endeavoring to name each shadow correctly as it passes. The fun consists in each one who joins in the procession trying to disguise himself and herself as much as possible, in order to

make the task of guessing correctly more difficult. Some will stoop, others stand more erect than usual, and, again, an alteration in costume, such as turning up the coat collar, covering the head with a hood, wearing a large hat or a loose wrapper, will all help to accentuate the fun. If the guess is correct, the person whose shadow is thrown upon the sheet takes the place of the speaker or pays a forfeit—whichever is decided on beforehand. If the room is kept dark, save for the one strong light upon the sheet, the shadow will be intense.

Another game in which any number may take part is called "The Journal of Commerce." One of the party is appointed to read from a journal, while the others seat themselves opposite, and each takes the name of a trade or profession. One is a lawyer, another an actor, a third a dressmaker, a fourth a grocer, a fifth a confectioner, a sixth a doctor, and so on. The reader, taking up any journal that may be at hand, and adjusting a pince-nez, selects one or two passages for perusal, unless he already has in his mind a string of sentences to quote, when he need only appear to be reading. The drift of the game is that whenever he pauses and looks over his glasses at any member of the company, that person must make some observation appropriate to his particular trade or profession, no matter how incongruous it may be to the story. If he fails to respond, or makes a remark which has no connection with his particular business, he pays a forfeit.

Say, for instance, the reader selects a paragraph beginning, "Mrs. Vanderbilt sends the largest aggregate collection of any of the Presi-

dents of the Ladies' Needlework Guild, and contributes no less than 4134—" he pauses and glances at the dressmaker, who replies, "Frocks."

"To the huge total of 55,048—" "Cakes of scented soap," responds the druggist.

The reader continues, "Six dainty little —"

"Petticoats," says the draper.

"Worked in —"

"Beads," replied the jeweller.

"And finished off with —"

"Gold," from the dentist.

"Were made by the donor herself; while Mr. Vanderbilt contributed several pairs of —"

"Boots," replies the shoemaker.

"Some —"

"Candy," says the confectioner.

"And a dozen —"

"Cows," adds the dairyman.

This will be sufficient to show the purpose of the game, from which a great deal of merriment may be obtained.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4711

GIRLS' DRESS.—This little girl is wearing a very becoming dress of pink and white organdie made up over a colored lining. The extremely pretty gathered waist is fashioned with a blouse front trimmed at the bust by a shirred frill. Straps of ribbon, tied in streamers at the waist line, are placed on each side of the front. The tight fitting sleeves are adorned at the shoulders by lace trimmed ruffles. Fancy silks, cashmere, challie or wash fabrics can be used for this design.

No. 4711.—Girls' Dress, requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 40 inches wide. Ribbon represented, $17\frac{3}{4}$ yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

A little "Parlor Magic" is generally an agreeable diversion during the winter evenings, and the handkerchief trick is one which causes a good deal of wonderment. It requires to be prepared beforehand in this way: Make a thick paste of powdered alum and the white of eggs mixed thoroughly together. With a brush, smear this over a handkerchief, washing it afterwards in salt and water. Then, let it dry, and smooth out the handkerchief with your hand. You should then be able to pass the cambric through the flame of a candle without its burning—much to the astonishment of the company, for, of course, you pull the handkerchief out of your pocket in the most casual manner.

Another trick consists in persuading a candle to burn while under water. It is managed in this way: Get a large glass, and across the mouth of it, by means of strings and a piece of wood, fix the nozzle of a candlestick turning inwards. Then lightly fix a piece of candle into the nozzle, light it, and press the globe gently down under water in a large vessel. The candle will burn until all the compressed air in the glass is exhausted. The greatest care is necessary when pressing the glass under water, or the candle will be put out.

Another pretty experiment called "The Obedient Sand," is performed with very little trouble. Cover a wineglass with a piece of bladder, tied down tightly, then dust some fine sand on to it. If a violin bow be drawn over the instrument when near the sand, it will arrange itself into figures.

In the following curious experiment, care must be taken not to get the muriatic acid on the hand. Put an egg into muriatic acid diluted with water. It will sink at first, but presently, as the shell dissolves, bubbles will form, and the egg will rise to the surface and turn over and over in a very curious manner.

CHARLOTTE HANBURY.

Training a Servant to Cook.



Preparing Simple Recipes.—Write Your Own Cook Book.—Educate the Palate.—The Art of "Dishing Up."

I DO not advise a young housewife, however energetic she may be, to take a more active part in the kitchen than she is obliged to. This does not mean that I am an advocate of a shiftless *dolce far niente* or at all approve of "letting things go." But if one keeps a servant to do the cooking and look after the kitchen, I am a thorough believer in seeing that this department is properly attended to, but this does not mean doing more than half of the cooking and preparing all the dainties viands myself.

When dealing with an untrained servant, the mistress should first carefully show her how easy it is to make even the plainest dishes dainty and appetizing by preparing them in the proper manner. She should be careful, however, not to do too much herself or the young cook will soon become accustomed to depend upon her mistress instead of upon herself. Constant supervision will in all probability be required for some little time, and a judicious amount of encouragement is very necessary so that the girl may not be disheartened at her failures, for failures there are sure to be. The surest way of remedying matters, and eventually arriving at perfection, is to take the first opportunity which offers and have the dish again and again until there is no longer any reason to find fault with it.

From my own experience I have found it a good plan, when teaching a young cook, to write down in a fair-sized note-book every recipe in simple and concise terms as she tries it, such as potato soup, mulligatawny, clear soup; fish cakes; a savory hash; mutton cutlets with piquant sauce; sweet omelet; lemon sponge; cheese soufflé; buttered eggs; batter for frying; how to boil rice; mayonnaise sauce; melted butter, etc. With such a book at hand the merest novice should find it comparatively easy, after a trial or two, to carry out the simple recipes thoroughly well, and as time goes on, and she becomes more interested in her work, she will take pleasure in the preparation of more elaborate dishes.

When preparing sauces, soups, forcemeats, puddings, etc., the young cook should be taught that she must avoid a predominance of any particular flavoring; for instance, Worcester and other similar sauces are excellent condiments, but they require to be judiciously used, and again, how often a cook will ruin what might otherwise be a dainty dish by a too liberal addition of onion, strong herbs, or spices. In the case of puddings and sweet sauces the flavorings can hardly be too delicate. In order to arrive at a satisfactory result it is essential to taste what ever is being prepared from time to time, and with this object in view a saucer and a teaspoon should always be at hand to prevent the objectionable practice adopted by some cooks of testing anything direct from the spoon she is using. Next in importance to the

flavor of the various dishes is the way in which they are sent to table, for they must please the eye as well as the palate.

The "green" cook must be trained to pay proper attention to the serving of the plainest fare, so that every dish when it leaves her hands is neatly arranged and well garnished. The mashed potato must be molded into a cone-shaped mound, and the Irish stew instead of being poured from the stewpan into the dish should be arranged as follows: The vegetables, neatly cut into shapes, should be heaped up in the middle of the dish, and the meat, which has been trimmed prior to cooking, arranged round them, whole potatoes forming an outer circle; the gravy, after being boiled up, freed from grease and thickened with a little flour, must be strained over the vegetables, and the latter and the potatoes should be sprinkled with very finely-chopped parsley. To keep the potatoes whole, let them be added to the stew only long enough before it is ready to finish cooking them.

It is absolutely necessary for the comfort of the household that punctuality and method, both in the arrangement of work and the preparation of meals, are insisted upon from the first.

JEANNE MORROW.

Alum Work.

ALUM work, that is making pretty baskets, parlor ornaments, etc., of transparent alum crystals has been revived again, and many ladies are deep in the intricacies of this fascinating occupation.

You must first form your basket, vase, tree, grotto, or other object of wire, taking due care to leave sufficient room for the formation of the crystals, so that they may have their full effect. Over the wire twist some worsted thread so that it is completely covered in every part. If, in a grotto or other similar object, fantastic forms are desired, pieces of coke may be fastened to the wire and covered in the same way. This done, dissolve one pound of alum in a quart of water by boiling in a tin vessel, not too fast; half a pound in a pint, or a quarter of a pound in half a pint of water, preserving the same proportions whatever the quantities employed may be. Keep stirring the solution with a piece of wood until the process is complete. Remove the liquid from the fire, and, placing a piece of wood across a deep, glazed, earthen jar, suspend the wire basket, or other article in it, from the stick with a piece of stout thread. When the alum solution is about the warmth of new milk, pour it into the jar, and leave your subjects suspended in it for about twenty-four hours; after which remove the same to dry

in the shade. To obtain colored crystals it is only necessary to put some dyeing material into the alum solution—turmeric gives the transparent yellow crystals; logwood, purple, etc.

As can be readily imagined, there is literally no end to the pretty and attractive ornaments that can be made from these fairy-like crystals, and the only difficulty is to curb the energy of the devotee of alum work.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4715

No. 4715.—GIRLS' DRESS, requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 40 inches wide. Ribbon represented, 5 yards; buttons, 12. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years.

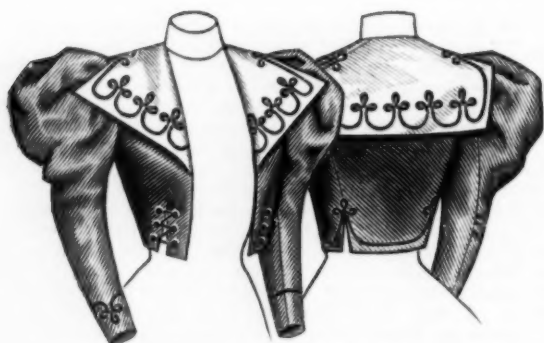
Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4712

No. 4712.—CHILD'S DRESS, requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 40 inches wide. Lace represented, $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards; insertion, 8 yards. Cut in 6 sizes, 6 months, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4723

No. 4723.—MISSSES' AND GIRLS' ETON, requires for medium size, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, 2 yards 36 inches wide, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards 40 inches wide. Light material required, $\frac{3}{4}$ yard 27 inches wide. Braid represented, 1 piece; buttons, 12. Cut in 9 sizes, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

Regular price, 20 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

Becoming Sleeves for all Sorts of Hands.



TO see a beautiful hand becomingly dressed is almost as rare as the traditional white blackbird. The majority of women seem possessed with the idea that any sort of a cuff or ruffle will do to finish a sleeve, utterly regardless of the fact that short plump hands, long bony digits, or artistic tapering fingers all require a different setting to bring out their good

points and conceal their defects.

Starched linen should be placed next to only those skins that have the firmness and perfect texture of youth. White, starched linen is fatal to almost any woman's charms. If elderly women would have their sleeves finished at the wrist with a narrow frill instead of that stylish cuff, and allow a ruffle of yellow lace to fall over the hand, what a difference it would make.

The fulness would conceal the awful wrist-bone, the lace would veil and shadow the hands, and the yellow hue would make the skin seem white by comparison.

Cuffs, in the sense of linen folds, are generally to be tabooed. Any straight, sharp, abrupt sleeve ending should be avoided by women whose arms are not prettily rounded and tapering. Frills are the salvation of all who have defects to conceal. Women with long hands should wear the tab style of cuff that falls well over the hand, concealing half its blemishes.

Not one woman in a hundred should wear sleeves which reveal the elbow, for it is generally ugly. Not one woman in a thousand should go about with really bare arms—at any rate not until she has cultivated a state of absolute smoothness and marble-like firmness by scrubbing and massage.

Until then she should indulge in chiffon under-sleeves, which make the arms beneath them seem beautiful. And no one whose wrist is not tapering, smooth and white should ever wear bracelets.

Home-Made Mats and Rugs.

MATS and rugs are not at all difficult things to make at home, and there are several ways of working them. The prettiest and most effective are those made on coarse canvas, with special rug wool, which can be had in all different shades, and to which the name of Smyrna rug work is given. The wool is cut in lengths, and drawn through the canvas, and knotted with a crochet needle, and the design of a Turkish rug can be copied by the worker. When finished the rug must be neatly lined at the back. Mats in which the wool is first worked in loops on a small frame, and afterwards sewn on to ticking or unbleached muslin, are pretty. Mats can also be made by knitting on coarse needles, strips of rags that have been previously wound in balls.

Photographic Pottery.

The Latest Fashionable Fad.

SOCIETY, ever turning itself around for fresh ideas, has at last altered the appearance of our table china, and in place of feasting our eyes on porcelain decorated with gold and flowered patterns, we are now doomed to look upon reproductions of our faces and those of our friends, for the photographic craze has invaded our tea and dinner service.

It was at a very smart and exclusive china shop that our representative heard the particulars of this latest innovation. Said the manager, "The idea was, I believe, started by the Emperor of Austria, who, when making an extended visit anywhere, would, on leaving, present his host or hostess with a big vase, the principal decoration of which consisted of a large portrait of himself. From this it has spread itself to table china, and portrait sets are now quite fashionable."

"And are they expensive?" inquired our representative.

"Very," was the reply. "Even when the portraits are simply transferred, tea sets each cost \$100 at the least. A wedding present of this description recently given was decorated with portraits of the bride and bridegroom, and each plate cost \$7; whilst another order, this time for a dinner service with a portrait of the recipient, cost \$375. But the most valuable portrait sets are those which are hand painted. A tea set of this description would cost at least \$250, whilst double that price would be asked for a dinner service. They are in many cases painted from life by the best artists."

"I suppose there is not much sale for these?"

"They are only purchased by the richest people. We have just taken an order from a Californian, who was here on a visit, which will in the end amount to considerably over \$750. All his table china will be ornamented with a bust of himself and wife. In addition to this he takes a set of a dozen plates with

transfers of the more intimate friends. I may say in conclusion that it has also become fashionable to have family china; that is, a group of portraits of father, mother, and children, reproduced on each piece of the set. The latest order in this direction is now in hand; it is for a group of the heads of the family and five children. This family, although separated many miles from each other, manage to meet once every three years, and the father has ordered this set for use on this eventful day, which will shortly come round, when it will be placed on the table as a pleasant souvenir of their re-union.

So you see, you may not only admire the reproduction of your friend's face but you may literally feast upon his sweet smile, by placing your food upon a plate bearing his pictured likeness. This also opens a new field for the amateur camera fiend, for his favorite views may now be mounted on china with gratifying results."

A. L. LEWIS.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4728

No. 4728.—LITTLE BOYS' BOLERO, requires for medium size, $\frac{3}{4}$ yard material 24 inches wide. Braid represented, 5 yards. Cut in 4 sizes, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years.

Price, 10c.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4726

No. 4726.—MISSSES' AND GIRLS' FANCY COLLAR, requires for medium size, $\frac{3}{4}$ yard material 22 inches wide. Lace ruffle represented, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards; all-over lace, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard; ribbon, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Cut in 3 sizes, 9, 12 and 16 years.

Price, 10 cents.



Petticoat Lore.

GARMENTS are something more than convention crystallized.

There are heaps of history and human nature in everything we wear. The very wise men who have given their lives to the study of such things, tell us, for example, that the petticoat may be called, in a way, the corner stone of civilization. For it was not until arboreal woman put on the apron which was the skirt's forerunner, thereby differentiating herself from her mate, that there was any approach to tribal organization. And in those earliest tribes the mother, the apron wearer, was the head. We have to come down several long epochs before the chief and the law of the strongest displaced the old beneficent mother-right.

But one need not go so far afield to find petticoat history in plenty. Understand that petticoat is used not in a restricted sense but as signifying skirts of every degree. Considering that in the Middle Ages it was my lady's richest garment, her favorite vehicle of display, it is a little odd to find the word now used almost exclusively as the name of something not meant to be seen.

Mighty fine were those same Middle Age petticoats, wrought with gold and silver, of the richest silk or velvet, and often enriched with precious stones. A hundred skilled needlewomen might work two years upon a single one. By and by the law stepped in to say just how rich and costly this important garment might be. Nobody under an earl's wife was allowed to wear damask, the precious rich-flowered stuff brought by caravan from Damascus itself. A knight's dame might wear for her petticoat either lutestring or sarcenet, with some small flourishings of embroidery and silver lace. The squire's wife was ordered to content herself with sarcenet, minus flourishings, nor could she wear a train "laying more than two ells Flemish upon the ground." For the burgher women, tabinet was good enough and they were further specifically forbidden to trick out their tabinets with bands of fur, or to wear trains of any sort.

Cloth of gold, cloth of silver, Genoa velvet, ermine, miniver and limitless embroidery, were reserved for the blood royal. All this is ordained "In tender loyngness toward our leiges that they fall not intoe ungodly and wasteful ways." How the good dames must have smiled, as they heard the herald's proclamation, then turned with new zest to the making and wearing of the forbidden fineries! For invariably the ordinances came to naught—as such ordinances deserve to do.

In the days of good Queen Anne, the petticoat was something formidable. In his "Rape of the Lock," Pope makes Ariel say,

"To fifty chosen sylphs of special note,
We trust the important charge, the petticoat."

Fashions travelled curiously in those days. Then as now, Paris had the voice of authority, but what with wars and rumors of wars, it was not always easy to hear it. There were no fashion plates in those days; free-hand sketches were too costly and too perishable—besides, how could a mere picture give the set and style of a petticoat? So the "moppet" came in. A jointed wooden doll eighteen inches high, it was dressed in the height of fashion and smuggled across the channel to some London milliner of renown. Then all Mayfair came, saw Miss Moppet, was straightway conquered, ordered its new garments after the mode of hers, and went home to write to country sisters and cousins anent the latest sweet thing in mob caps, in lappets, in fichus, and above all, in petticoats.

Colonial dames were likewise votaries of Mistress Moppet. Tradition has it that Martha Washington had sent out more than one for her own exclusive use. Society at Williamsburg and Richmond prided itself not a little upon keeping in the matter of modes, less than two years behind London, which was six months behind Paris. After Independence, all things French were in such high favor that only French modes were acceptable. They were

sent straight out of Paris, and, needless to say, were copied and often caricatured by provincial dress-makers and seamstresses at home. The Incroyable, the Directoire, the early Empire styles, all ravaged and rioted in the freshness of a virgin hemisphere.

An old Virginia dame, wedded in the early years of the century, often exhibited proudly her wedding gown, and her "second day" silk. No fault could be found with the stuffs—the wedding dress was of the sheerest linen cambric. But it had a waist exactly a finger in depth, a skirt coming to the shoe-tie, and just two yards all round. It was gored into the bargain, and trimmed at bottom with rose-tattling made by the bride herself. The changeable silk was equally scant and quaint. Cut from a six-yard pattern there was still enough of it, after shaping the garment,



A handsome calling gown of green broadcloth is here shown. The bodice is cut tight-fitting and is very becoming to the figure. It possesses a double-breasted, stylishly shaped front fastened on the left side. The modish five-gored skirt is bound with S. H. & M. bias velveteen in a shade exactly matching the broadcloth. The two back gores of the skirt are arranged in side plaits.

to cover a thick cord around the bottom.

So does the old day touch the new. Brides in plenty to-day have cords about the bottoms of their going-away gowns. If they have been wise virgins, those cords are not covered with the gown-stuff, but with velveteen, cut bias, which has long been recognized as the handsomest finish for a skirt of any kind.

To judge how enduring is that recognition one has but to note the universal prevalence of S. H. & M. Wide-awake buyers will have nothing else; nor the gown makers who bear a conscience, use any other thing.

Rival it has none, imitators a plenty—imitators so unscrupulous they stick at nothing in their efforts to trade profitably upon a well-earned reputation. They are unwise as they are unfair. Lincoln spoke a vital truth when he said "You can fool some people all the time, and all the people some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time."

Above all things, beware of cheap imitations, the appearance of which may for a short time hide their flimsy character. Such imitations are harder to put on than the genuine article, and have no sooner been put on than they have to be taken off. Ask always for S. H. & M., take nothing else, and do not be satisfied you have got it, unless you find those letters stamped upon the back of each yard.

MARTHA McCULLOCH-WILLIAMS.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4719

No. 4719.—LADIES' DRESS SLEEVE, requires for medium size, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 40 inches wide. Ribbon represented, $6\frac{1}{4}$ yards; lace, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 inches arm measure. Price, 10 cents.

HOUSECLEANING HINTS.

Renovating Furniture.

THE chief reason why so many people fail in cleaning furniture coverings, etc., is that they are too economical in the use of naphtha. It must literally be poured on to be at all effective. If the chair or sofa to be cleansed is placed in a breeze—out of doors or by an open window—the naphtha will evaporate very quickly and every vestige of moths will be destroyed. If the articles are to be left in the house, they may be wrapped in sheets tightly pinned around them. This keeps a certain amount of the odor in the furniture for a long time and renders it doubly safe.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that no light of any kind must be taken into the rooms while the naphtha cleaned articles, recently finished, are there. The inflammable nature of naphtha vapor makes it exceedingly dangerous when brought near a flame.

Cushions, carpets, and wool draperies, may safely be cleaned in this way, and all that is necessary is to throw all draperies over a line in the yard, open the windows, remove the wrapping from the furniture, and let the breeze have a full sweep through the rooms for a day or two. Then there will be no offensive smell, and the furniture may be used with perfect safety so far as danger from fire is concerned.

Do You Have Asthma?

If you do, you will be glad to hear that the Kola plant, found on the Congo river, West Africa, is reported a positive cure for the disease. The Kola Importing Co., 1164 Broadway, New York, have such faith in this new discovery, that they are sending out free by mail, large trial cases of Kola Compound to all sufferers from Asthma, who send their name and address on a postal card. Write to them.

The Girl With a Brother.

EVEN in the days of aprons and short frocks the brotherless girl is to be pitied. Life for little girls alone is apt to be somewhat monotonous and prim, and little maids, like all other young things, want freedom. There is no reason why they should not have the same games and the same pleasures as their boy contemporaries up to a certain age, and the little damsel who has a brother with whom to play, to collect wild birds' eggs and butterflies, and to learn the uses of hammer, saw, and nails, is infinitely happier than the brotherless child, to whom all these pleasures are unknown.

It is, however, not only in childhood that the want of a brother is most felt. Unless the girl just launched into society happens to be very attractive, she will miss very many gaieties and pleasures if she has no brother to take her about with him. Then very likely she is a little priggish and conceited—brotherless girls so often are—just because she has never had any fraternal criticisms which have been so useful to her more fortunate girl friends. It may not be exactly pleasant to hear the home truths boys often tell their sisters, but it is very salutary, and one may be sure that when schoolboy Jack tells his sister, "I can't think why you make such a guy of yourself," and, "You won't catch me taking you out in that hat," he is, after all, only expressing the unspoken sentiments of other girls' brothers.

The brotherless girl rarely treats men in the same easy, pleasant fashion as the girl does who has grown up in masculine society. Sometimes she treats them with a snubbing, contemptuous manner; sometimes she seems afraid to speak in their presence, and sometimes—this is most common—she is too anxious to please them, and shows it.

A girl with brothers, as a rule, takes men naturally. She neither flatters and makes overmuch of them, nor does she treat them coldly. Instead, she is thoroughly friendly, and yet she does not seem to fancy that any little attentions she may receive from her men acquaintances mean anything beyond ordinary courtesy and good will.

HE is a fool who cannot be angry; but he is a wise man who will not.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4716

No. 4716.—LADIES' SMALL LEG-O'-MUTTON DRESS SLEEVE, requires for medium size, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or 1 yard 40 inches wide. Braid represented, 2 yards; buttons, 6. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 inches arm measure. Price, 10 cents.

Button, Button, Where's the Button?

You Can't See It, But—

Hear it Snap!

You
Don't
See
It.You
Hear
It
Snap.

It is Seized on, and it Stays on.

The Ball and Socket Fastener.

An ingenious patented device for securely and invisibly fastening ladies' and children's garments in general, and plackets, waists, and cycling suits in particular. Endorsed by dressmakers.

Safer than Buttons and Button Holes!

Surer than Hooks and Eyes!

Simpler than either and OUT OF SIGHT!

The secret is in the Ball and Socket. If your dealer hasn't it, send us his name and address, and postage for free sample to you. The Ball and Socket Fastener Co., PORTER BROS. & CO., Sole Selling Agents, 73 to 83 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass. 75 and 80 Worth St., New York.

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM

TOILET
POWDER

Approved by Highest Medical Authorities for the use of infants and adults.

"MENNEN'S"

is the original, others are imitations and liable to do harm. Positive relief for all affections of the skin. Delightful after shaving. Take no substitute. Sold by druggists or mailed for 25 cents. Name this paper. Samples FREE.

GERHARD MENNEN CO., Newark, N. J.



A Perfect Substitute for Silk.

FREE by return mail, full descriptive circulars of Moody's Improved Tailor System of Dress and Garment Cutting. Revised to date. The foundation principles of scientific garment cutting are taught so clearly and progressively that any lady of ordinary intelligence can easily and quickly learn to cut and make any garment, in any style, to any measure, for Ladies, Children, Men and Boys. Garments guaranteed to fit perfectly without trying on. A knowledge of the Moody System is worth a fortune to any lady. Thousands of expert dress makers owe their success to the Moody System. Agents Wanted. Moody & Co., P. O. Box 1668, Cincinnati, O.

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for Men, Women, Girls & Boys. Complete line at lowest prices ever quoted. \$100 "Oakwood" for \$15.00 \$85 "Arlington" for \$17.50 \$55 " " " \$25.00 \$20 Bicycle " \$10.75

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A DOMESTIC IDYL.

"Now wake me up at six o'clock,"
Said he, on going to bed.
"To-morrow is my busy day,
And I'll get up," he said.

His patient wife, who previously
Experiments had tried,
Said nothing—only looked at him,
And softly, sadly sighed.

The night passed on; the morning came.
At six she said, "My own,
It's six o'clock. You know, you said—"
He grunted, "Lemme 'lone!"

At seven she gently tried again,
But once again without
The slightest semblance of success—
He only snapped, "Get out!"

At eight her courage almost failed,
And turned to wholesome dread,
For as she spoke she had to dodge
A boot flung at her head.

Again she came at nine o'clock,
But gave up trying then;
And he whose busy day it was
Got up at half-past ten.

Then came the tide of bitterness
That overflowed her cup;
For he remarked, "What! Half-past ten?
Why didn't you wake me up?"

Renewing Hair Mattresses.

HAIR mattresses that have become hard and soiled can be made nearly as good as new by ripping them, washing the ticking, and picking the hair free from bunches, and keeping in a dry, airy place several days. Fill the ticking lightly with hair and tack it together.

Free.—A Wonderful Shrub.—Cures Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

New evidence shows that Alkavis, the new botanical product of the Kava-Kava Shrub, is indeed a true specific cure for diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or by disorders of the Kidneys and urinary organs. A remarkable case is that of Rev. A. C. Darling, of North Constantia, N. Y., as told in the *New York World* of recent date. He was cured by Alkavis, after, as he says himself, he had lost faith in man and medicine, and was preparing to die. Similar testimony of extraordinary cures of Kidney and bladder diseases of long standing, comes from many other sufferers, and 1200 hospital cures have been recorded in 30 days. Up to this time the Church Kidney Cure Co., No. 418 Fourth Avenue, New York, are the only importers of Alkavis, and they are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis prepaid by mail to every reader of THE QUEEN OF FASHION who is a sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all Sufferers to send their names and address to the company, and receive the Alkavis free. To prove its wonderful curative powers, it is sent to you entirely free.

HAIR ON THE FACE, NECK, ARMS OR ANY PART OF THE PERSON QUICKLY DISSOLVED AND REMOVED WITH THE NEW SOLUTION

MODENE

AND THE GROWTH FOREVER DESTROYED WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST INJURY OR DISCOLORATION OF THE MOST DELICATE SKIN.

Discovered by Accident.—In Compounding, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We purchased the new discovery and named it MODENE. It is perfectly pure, free from all injurious substances, and so simple any one can use it. It acts mildly but surely, and you will be surprised and delighted with the results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. It has no resemblance whatever to any other preparation ever used for a like purpose, and no scientific discovery ever attained such wonderful results. **IT CAN NOT FAIL.** If the growth be light, one application will remove it permanently; the heavy growth such as the beard or hair on moles may require two or more applications before all the roots are destroyed, although all hair will be removed at each application, and without slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward. MODENE SUPERSEDES ELECTROLYSIS.

Recommended by all who have tested its merits.—Used by people of refinement. Gentlemen who do not appreciate nature's gift of a beard, will find a priceless boon in Modene, which does away with shaving. It dissolves and destroys the life principle of the hair, thereby rendering its future growth an utter impossibility, and is guaranteed to be as harmless as water to the skin. Young persons who find an embarrassing growth of hair coming, should use Modene to destroy its growth. Modene sent by mail, in safety mailing cases, postage paid, (carefully sealed from observation) on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. Correspondence sacredly private. Postage stamps received the same as cash. (ALWAYS MENTION YOUR COUNTY AND THIS PAPER.) Cut this advertisement out.

LOCAL AND GENERAL AGENTS WANTED. MODENE MANUFACTURING CO., CINCINNATI, O., U. S. A. Manufacturers of the Highest Grade Hair Preparations. You can register your letter at any Post-office to insure its safe delivery.

We offer \$1,000 FOR FAILURE OR THE SLIGHTEST INJURY. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.

Concerning the Feet.

ONE of the best means of keeping tender feet in a healthy condition is to bathe them daily, and frequently change one's stockings. The feet should be bathed every morning in tepid water, to which a little vinegar, alum, or salt has been added; it will render the flesh firm and healthy, and prevent corns, bunions, and swelling.

If the feet become hard after a long walk, or extra exercise, rub them with a slice of lemon.

Stockings should be changed daily, if possible, and also shoes or boots. No one, therefore, should have less than two pairs of boots or shoes in daily wear, and change alternately.

When the nails become—as is sometimes the case—embedded in the flesh through wearing tight boots, the best means to follow is to soak the feet till the nails are perfectly soft, then to cut them gradually, little by little each day.

To remove corns, patience and perseverance are necessary, and there are numerous remedies, but all must be more or less persevered with.

A corn touched with strong soda water or even with pure vinegar, as often as may be convenient, will soon disappear. A fresh rose leaf tied over a corn daily is said to be good.

For my own part, I cannot too highly recommend you to scrape your corn for some time before bathing your feet each morning. This will gradually reduce the corns, and by continuous use prevents them reappearing.

Another good thing is to soak the corn well, then pick it out with the nail or with scissors.

Undue perspiration of the feet is frequently hereditary, and when an unpleasant odor is given forth much annoyance is afforded to the sufferer.

One of the best remedies is to bathe the feet night and morning in soda and water, and to powder them with boracic acid. The stockings must be changed daily, or even twice a day is preferable.

There are several varieties of bunions, and they may be soft, hard, or even more or less inflamed, and the joint itself is often disfigured. When inflammation is present, rest and warm fomentations must be given the affected toe. Bunions may be painted with iodine and given full rest until well.

Boots that are sufficiently long, and also that cause no pressure over the part, should be worn.

When the great toe-joint is deformed, place a pad between the great toe and the next one, and this pad should be wedge shape, thicker at one end than the other, the thick end being at the nail part of the toe. Having placed the pad in position, another pad must be placed over the eminence on the inner side of the foot, then the toe part of the foot be bound round with a piece of lint or linen, to press the joint outwards as much as possible; be sure and see that the boot or shoe is sufficiently long to give the toe full play.

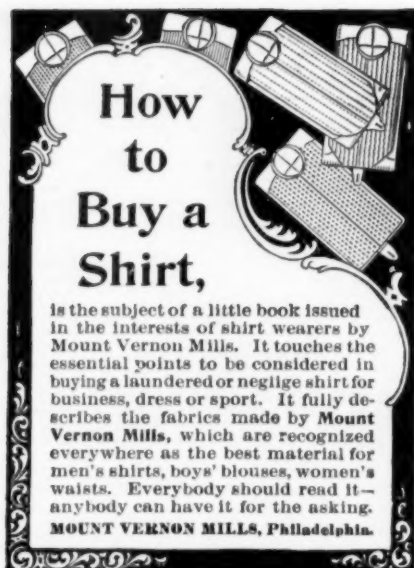
At night rub well into the affected joint iodide of potassium ointment. This can be done with one finger, which previously cover with a piece of oiled skin, or rub the ointment in with a piece of linen.

A SCIENTIFIC writer tells how water can be boiled in a sheet of writing-paper. We don't doubt it. We have known a man to write a few lines on a sheet of writing-paper that kept him in hot water for three years.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4724

No. 4724.—LADIES' MUSHROOM PUFF SLEEVE, requires for medium size, 2½ yards material 22 inches wide, 2¾ yards 27 inches wide, or 2 yards 36 inches wide. Plaited chiffon required, ¾ yard. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 inches arm measure. Price, 10 cents.



How to Buy a Shirt,

is the subject of a little book issued in the interests of shirt wearers by Mount Vernon Mills. It touches the essential points to be considered in buying a laundered or negligee shirt for business, dress or sport. It fully describes the fabrics made by Mount Vernon Mills, which are recognized everywhere as the best material for men's shirts, boys' blouses, women's waists. Everybody should read it—anybody can have it for the asking. MOUNT VERNON MILLS, Philadelphia.

A Visit to a Russian Convent.

AWAY off in the Ural Mountains, on the borders of Europe and Asia, lies the town of Ekaterinburg. Its precious stones travel far and wide, and are dear to many a lady's heart; while the heart of man is gladdened by its mines of gold and its iron works, which Peter the Great established in 1723.

We had been travelling all night, and when the train at last steamed into the Ekaterinburg station, we looked out eagerly for the face of a friend who had promised to meet us, but to our surprise the platform was a sea of upturned faces, all in eager expectation—of what? We could not think; we racked our brains. "Royalty?" suggested a fellow-passenger.

"There can't be any Royalty in this train," said another, "or we should have found it out before."

At this point I began to examine the crowd, and found that most of the faces belonged to respectably-dressed peasant women, but scattered among them were many nuns in sombre robes, long-haired priests, and beggars with collection-boxes, and here and there a gaily-dressed lady. What could it all mean? Now our friend appeared, making his way towards us through the crowd; and after greetings had been exchanged, we got him to give us an explanation of the phenomena.

An eikon (that is, a holy picture), representing the Virgin Mary, was the cause of all that excitement. It had come from Mount Athos, and while making a tour through Russia, had chosen Ekaterinburg as one of its halting-places. The inhabitants of the town were convinced that much blessing had come to them during its stay, and now that it was leaving them, they had come to the station to witness its departure. Those who had not found room on the platform had posted themselves on the hillock above the station ice-house. Just before our train arrived, a religious service had taken place,

during which the picture had been placed on a seat in a second-class carriage, while the people crossed themselves and bowed their heads. They were now waiting for the carriage to be joined on to our train, and to pass through the station for the last time. Nuns and beggars now rattled their collection-boxes in all directions, collecting busily till the carriage came up, when everyone made a rush to get a glimpse of one corner of the picture, which was all that could be seen of it through the window. Then, as it passed, they crossed themselves, and handed the collection boxes in at the windows to the priests who stood in the carriage.

The picture, we found, had undertaken this tour with a double purpose—namely, that of distributing blessings and collecting the needful.

The large number of nuns, and the peculiarity of their headdress, had attracted our attention, and hearing that there was a convent not far off, we went to see something of their home life, accompanied by a gentleman who was a personal friend of the Lady Superior.

The convent is a collection of large white buildings, with green roofs, surrounded by a high wall, with plenty of open spaces inside. Entering one of them, we mounted a broad staircase, and were shown into a handsome reception-room, where we sat in state till the Lady Superior made her appearance.

The convent contains six hundred nuns, one hundred novices, and fifty orphan girls who are being trained for nuns. We knew all this, and were aware that the post of Lady Superior was not in any case a sinecure.

What then was our surprise when, instead of the wrinkled or at least careworn face of an elderly woman, we found before us that of a young and almost girlishly pretty one, who, though she must in reality be a good deal older, had all the youthful freshness of twenty-five. Besides this, there was an air of graceful and dignified tranquillity about her every movement, while a serene look, such as one seldom meets with in the outside world, shone in her beautiful eyes, and charmed us before she spoke.

We had risen to meet her as she entered but with a queenly bend of her head she motioned to us to be seated, and placing herself on the sofa, sat with folded hands while the reason of our visit was explained to her. Then she rose, and led us into another reception-room, which was more stiffly furnished even than the first. Here she asked us to sit down also, and after a moment's pause made me (the only lady of the party) leave the chair I had taken, and sit by her side on the sofa. When all the necessary formality had been gone through, she left the room a moment, and returned with some pieces of velvet, embroidered with gold leaves and flowers—her own work—and behind her came a nun carrying more fine needlework for our inspection. The admiration we bestowed upon it was unfeigned; we had never seen more beautiful stitchery.

A pleasant-looking nun now took us on a tour of inspection; she was the treasurer of the convent, and took great pride in showing us the different buildings, and all the nuns and novices engaged in their various occupations. First, we saw the studio, where the nuns were painting the holy pictures which take the place of images in the Greek Church. Many were of St. Nicholas, for he is the favorite saint; and many, of course, were of the Virgin and Child, or the head of Christ. The background of the pictures was of gold-leaf, worked very neatly. The next building we visited was devoted to candle-making, and as we passed from room to room, we saw the wicks dipped in wax, rolled out, cut, and

finished off. Those intended for use at weddings and other special occasions were being decorated with silver-gilt leaf. We also saw the wax in its different stages of preparation. There were great trays, many yards in length, filled with flakes of wax, which are laid out-of-doors from two to three months at a time to be bleached. The flakes are formed by pouring the wax into cold water, and at a little distance these looked like freshly-fallen snow. Now we were taken to see the bread-making department, where the nuns handed us some beautifully baked loaves—the daintiest little things we ever saw—and as we were putting them into our pockets, they explained to us that these were especially made for the Sacrament at the churches in the neighborhood. The black bread made for the convent was not bad either, though a little sour to American taste. Many other departments were now shown to us, and our astonishment grew as more and more of the work carried on by these enterprising nuns was revealed.

They also go in for agriculture, and have the management of the land belonging to the convent.

When we were leaving, the Lady Superior stepped up to me, and placed in my hand a souvenir of my visit to the convent. It was a photograph of herself. L. S.

How It Troubled Him.

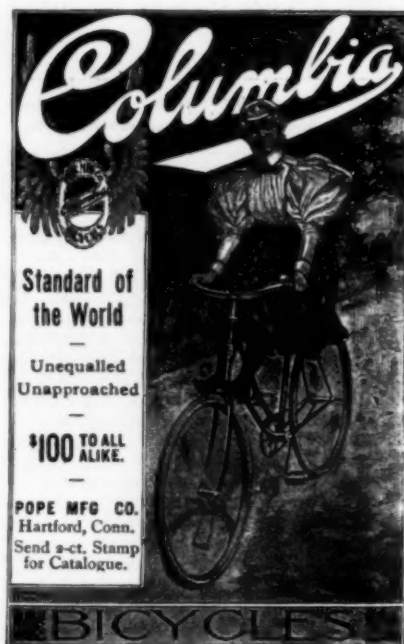
FOND MOTHER—Come here, darling, and tell me what you're crying about.

Tommy (between sobs)—Coz I disobeyed you, ma, and ate some o' those apples, after you told me not to.

Fond Mother—Bless his little heart! Does his conscience trouble him so?

Tommy—Yes, ma; it makes me feel too sick for anything.

EVERY day in London 250 children enter school for the first time.



Columbia

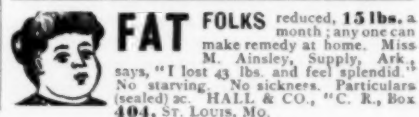
Standard of the World

Unequalled Unapproached

\$100 TO ALL ALIKE.

POPE MFG CO. Hartford, Conn. Send a-ct. Stamp for Catalogue.

BICYCLES



FAT FOLKS reduced, 15 lbs. a month; any one can make remedy at home. Miss M. Ainsley, Supply, Ark. says, "I lost 43 lbs. and feel splendid." No starving. No sickness. Particulars (sealed) ac. HALL & CO., "C. R.", Box 404, St. Louis, Mo.

In The Garden.



ONE thing I would especially impress on my readers, and that is not to be in too great haste to cut down their shrubs, bush-roses, or creepers, which *appear* to have totally collapsed under the late severe weather. They should be allowed six weeks or two months' grace, even though in their

brown and shrivelled condition they are not objects of beauty. Still, if not very badly injured, they may begin to shoot out at the lower part of the stems and branches, as well as from the roots, and you should give them every chance to do so. Even if they do not, the leaving of the branches may shelter from a late night frost (such as we often get in April or May) the tender young shoots at the bottom.

Now at the latter end of March there will be seedlings of half-hardy annuals to prick out, allowing more space for each young plant to grow, both as to its roots, and the tops. This is a business that cannot be hurried over, and should be allotted to the most patient and light-handed member of the family. It needs ever such careful fingering to separate one tiny root from another. If the delicate fibres are torn, many plants will die, and others receive a check from which they will not recover. A very small pointed stick should be used to make holes for the insertion of the roots in the new soil, which should be fine and pressed firm. When planting is finished, water with a fine hose, and shade the plants for a few days till they have recovered from their move.

Heaths, azaleas, and other hard-wooded plants that have gone out of flower need repotting. They require peat and fine sand, and must be potted very firm, the soil made quite flat at the top, and not to reach within a quarter or half an inch of the rim of the pot. Hard-wooded plants take up moisture slowly, and therefore the flat top and hard-pressed soil prevents the water running through and away too quickly. These plants should be kept close and shaded from the sun after moving. They also require constant syringing at this time.

As the sun has now a good deal of power, but winds are cold, and at night the temperature goes down very much, it is an awkward time for plants under glass; the sun runs up the heat so much at midday, and then at evening the house cools so rapidly that the plants suffer a good deal, and all kinds of insect pests are apt to increase under these conditions. A very sharp look-out must be kept for these, and war waged upon them directly they appear.

Ivy should now be trimmed on the walls. Grass should be rolled and swept, and if it is weakly a mixture of guano and superphosphate of lime—two-thirds of the first to one of the latter—should be strewn over the lawn, and well rolled in.

New gravel should be laid, or old walks renewed by turning up with a pickaxe on a dry day, when the weather seems likely to keep fair. It should be left rough for a few days that the wind may dry it; then smoothed down so that the underside comes uppermost; this, when rolled, will look nearly as clean and bright as new gravel and there is nothing that will so freshen up the appearance of a garden.

E. L. C.

You are Sceptical,

perhaps, as to the truth of there being a fast black lining which will not crock. Past experience may have led you to believe that one black lining is as good as another, and that they all crock to some extent. That was before

Nubian fast Black

was known. Line your next costume with this lining and learn by experience that there is one lining that

Will Not Crock

You are insured against imitations by this stamp on every yard of the selva:

Nubian Fast Black

BUTTERCUPS.

THE meadows are flooded with sunshine;
On cloudy days and bright
You will find there the loveliest faces—
My dear, it's a wonderful sight!

Do you know the whole buttercup family
Have come for a visit again?
In their gay and satiny waterproof gowns,
They laugh at the gentle rain.

They are dear flower-fairies, I fancy,
That have caught the sweet spirit of love,
And are living to scatter the sunshine
As bright as the stars above.

The kind little buttercup fairies
Are sweet in the sweetest way:
Dear golden hearts nodding together
Are a joy to the world every day.

MOTHER—Johnny, why didn't you tell me that you were naughty at school?

Johnny—"Tisn't best to tell women everything.

Items of Interest.

IRELAND has 12,000 girl lacemakers.

To make one ounce of attar of roses requires 10,000 roses.

HOLLAND now sends us annually over 143,000,000 pounds of margarine.

ABOUT 600,000 trees are annually planted by Swedish school children under the guidance of their teachers.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

TOYS OF THE AGE.

**Miniature Guns, Swords and Other Weapons.
Go Hand in Hand with Cardboard
Puzzles.**

IN the matter of the toys he plays with, the child of to-day varies considerably from his predecessors. Manufacturers of toys find that he demands playthings of a more complicated nature than those of past years. Toys requiring some arithmetical ability are in great demand, probably from the idea of parents that such are calculated to stimulate the powers of calculation in the juvenile mind.

Toy dealers declare that country purchasers buy noisy toys, such as drums and musical instruments, shrieking engines and humming tops, while quiet toys are "all the go" among town dwellers.

The increasing popularity of the volunteer movement has given, the dealers state, a distinct impetus to the sale of miniature guns, swords, and other juvenile weapons. "Bless you," remarked a dealer, when interviewed by the writer, "I can spot the volunteer pa by the way he plunges for a rifle for the young 'un."

Talking of toys, battledore and shuttlecock seems to have become a favorite after dinner amusement with many grown-up people. A well-known dramatist and novelist is an adept, and declares that it keeps his liver and temper in order, while numbers of literary people find it a great relief after prolonged stooping over manuscripts.

There is also an increasing demand for puzzles and problems of every kind, and there is a fortune awaiting the man who can put a thoroughly interesting puzzle game on the toy market just now. A short time ago an American, who brought out a new cardboard puzzle asked \$50,000 for it, saying he could make more than double the amount if he floated it himself.

A Plant Feeds

on its seed till it grows a root that can forage for it. The process of sprouting changes the hard seed into soluble, digestible food.

Malting is sprouting. Malt Extract is plant food transformed into human food made easy of digestion.

Pabst Malt Extract

The "BEST" Tonic

is the purest and most nourishing of Malt Extracts, the most strengthening and digestible of foods.

Sold by all druggists at 25c. a bottle, or 12 for \$2.50.

CRADLE SONG.

THE sun has long since sunk to rest
Behind the violet hills;
The golden light fades from the West,
And the distant whip-poor-wills
Mournfully sing their doleful strain,
And the brisk little tree-toad chirps again—
Sleep, little one, sleep.

The clover has folded its pale green leaves,
Like the hands of a child in prayer;
The birds are twittering under the eaves,
As they brood o'er their nestlings there;
And the night wind murmurs soft and low,
As it moves the tree-tops to and fro—
Sleep, little one, sleep.

The butterfly gay is quiet at last,
In the heart of a crimson rose;
The murmuring brook, as it ripples past
The bank where the columbine grows,
Seems to say in a soft and dreamy tone,
As it goes on its busy way alone—
Sleep, little one, sleep.

The new moon sheds her silvery light
Over the dusky lands;
And one lone star, so large and bright,
A heavenly sentinel stands;
While the church bell sounds through the quiet air
Its low-toned call to evening prayer,
Sleep, little one, sleep.

The Spring and Summer Number of "The Bazar Dressmaker."

The Spring and Summer number of "The Bazar Dressmaker," the most reliable and best illustrated fashion catalogue on the market, is now ready for delivery. It contains pictures of every pattern published by The McCall Co.—over six hundred different designs for ladies, misses and children. It is a large and handsomely printed 76-page publication, size 11½ x 16½. The pattern designs show the very latest and most tasteful fashions for costumes, capes and jackets, as well as new ideas in collars, sleeves, bodice decorations, etc. Up-to-date dressmakers cannot afford to be without it, while it is absolutely indispensable to ladies who do their own sewing.

Price, including postage, 25 cents. At our agencies, 20 cents.

Easter Toys For Little Girls.

THERE is often a charm about home-made toys that never appertains to bought ones, and the small boys and girls who only rejoice in an occasional penny plaything bought in the street are just as happy with them as those who have every mechani-



FIG. 1.

cal toy that has ever been invented. Not only may friends who have little or no money to spend, contrive acceptable presents for little ones by the exercise of a little ingenuity and patience, but there are mothers who can afford to buy their children everything they can desire, and who, when a home-made toy comes, say to themselves, "I am sure Aunt Jane or Cousin Anne must be very fond of my darlings, or she would never take so much trouble for them," and there the bond of affection is strengthened as it should be.

Some girls, as long as they enjoy a doll at all, love a little one, and like to put it in a cradle or cot, and a very nice little cradle, and with a tiny doll in it, may be made out of an old Easter-egg. Of course, if the egg is in good condition, it can be refilled with sweets, and made to do duty again in its original form; but very often there is an old one lying about, shorn of its ornaments, and only fit for the fire or the dustbin, unless seized by clever fingers and given a new lease of life in a fresh stage of existence.

Fig. 1 will give an idea of how the shabbiest quarter of the old egg may be cut away with a pair of sharp scissors till it suggests a cradle. Have some very strong gum or liquid glue handy, and a piece of narrow tape. Gum the tape all round the outside of the opening, let it get quite dry, and then quill up some narrow satin ribbon, stitch it on the tape, add two or three smart bows, and the cradle at once becomes a thing of beauty. A tiny oval bag of covered wadding, and oblong pieces of muslin and flannel snipped out around the edges, make capital blankets and sheets, and the coverlet can be lace-edged, or simply of colored silk or sateen to match the quilled ribbon, and with a very small wax,

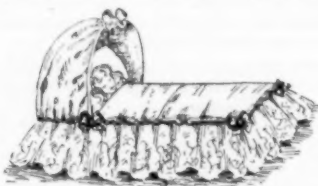


FIG. 2.

composition, or Dutch doll, dressed in a nightgown, and laid inside, and the dainty little cradle is complete. A doll's bed of larger size, like Fig. 2, can be made out of the lower part of a glove box, or any firm cardboard box, neither too shallow nor too deep. First of all, cover the outside neatly

with sateen or zephyr of plain color, such as pale blue or pink, and do it with gum or stitches, according to taste and convenience. Then make a heading or canopy of the colored sateen, with lace or muslin over it, making a running on a straight edge, into which you can slip a long piece of whalebone. Bend the ends of it into the box, and arrange the fullness of the material inside with a few stitches, with a very strong needle and thread, taken right through the cardboard. Make an oblong bed of wadding, covered with fine muslin, to nearly fill the box, and then a pillow of the same kind. Make a pretty little coverlet, and sew it to the lower end, so that it will not drop off, and finally put a frill of cheap lace or lace-edged muslin all round, finish it with a twisted cord or ribbon ruche, and add a few ribbon bows at the corners. Lay the nightgowned dollie inside, with as many flannel blankets and sheets as you like, secure the bedclothes with a strong pin under each of the side bows, and the whole thing will be complete.

For such a beautiful canopied bed as Fig. 3, a somewhat shallow cigar-box, with a lid to it, is necessary. Remove the lid to begin with, and cover the outside of the box with silk or sateen of a bright color. Paper the inside very neatly, and perhaps add a gilt border, put a lace frill round the outside, cover the lid with sateen, then with a layer of wadding on the outside, and

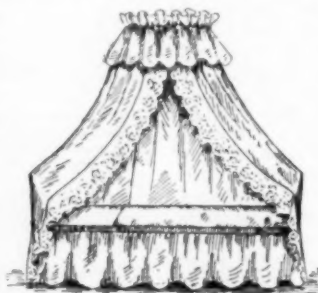


FIG. 3.

again with thick white muslin or calico. Sew the lid all along the back of it to the sateen covering of the box, so that it can be opened and shut. Cut a piece of thick cardboard into the shape you prefer, cover it with sateen and lace or muslin, and sew the sateen covering along, just as you did the lid of the box, and in the same place—in fact, one sewing would answer both purposes. An inch wide slip, or rather more of card-

board, covered to match, should be sewn to the box at head and foot of the bed. Over the top of the cardboard back, slip a curtain ring, or ring of ribbon wire, covered with silk or sateen, and secured with a stitch on each side. From this suspend the lace-edged curtains, with a beaded frill at the top. Thus you have a nice doll's bedstead, with a mattress that lifts up and discloses a hollow box. Into that put a doll's complete set of clothing, frock, petticoats, and all, with strings, buttons, etc., all ready to put on, and on the top lay the little lady herself.

Your Summer Dress

to be in fashion must be made of LINEN GRASS LAWN. There is a subtle fascination in the striping of beautifully colored silk on the sombre ground of linen, that the appreciative eye of woman can't resist. A delightful combination of comfort and style.

If your dealer doesn't keep it, send for free samples and we'll tell you who does.

MOUNT VERNON MILLS, PHILADELPHIA.

Enameline



DUSTLESS.
ODORLESS.

BRILLIANT.
LABOR SAVING.

THE MODERN
STOVE POLISH.

Try It on Your Cycle Chain
J.L. Prescott & Co. New York.

On Taking Things Easily.

VARIOUS writers, at different times, have admonished us on the duty of being in earnest. They have, in fact, almost, if not quite, persuaded us that earnestness is the most important thing in the world, and many of us have acted upon such advice and admonition. Earnestness is of immense importance. Unless we have it, no great or noble work can be accomplished, and, in so far as the occasion requires it, we are right in having an earnest purpose and carrying it out to the end. But in the every day affairs of life, the ordinary routine, it is the disposition of many of us to worry and fret and be troubled about many things, and to strive hard to set the world right. Try as we may, we do not seem to accomplish much at it, and the world wags on as before in spite of all our efforts. Let us now turn right about and take our daily tasks easier. The world and our places in it are earnest enough without any extra efforts on our part, and, neither scolding, fretting, nor worrying will help us. "Never trouble trouble until trouble troubles you," is old-fashioned but good advice still. Make this your motto and you will be surprised to see how much anticipated worry you avoid.

By taking things easily, we do not mean negligence or carelessness in the transaction of any duty, but rather a quiet, orderly performance of whatever we have to do. The amount of wear and tear to our nerves that we shall save, by not fretting about anything before we reach it, will be surprising, and we shall often find that by reserving our worry until then, that we then have nothing worth worrying about.

A noted writer of juvenile books in giving advice to a young boy travelling alone, told him to "Keep a quiet mind and do as other people do." The advice about the "quiet mind" is sound still about other things than travelling alone and we would only add to it "Don't worry about little things." W. H. C.

DON'T fail to get the May number of THE QUEEN OF FASHION.

My Matrimonial Agency.

Continued from page 267.

Miss Stubbs, James. When my father came into that estate which proved such a disappointment to him, he had to give up the name of Lorimer and take that of Stubbs; and I suppose I never mentioned that my name had once been Lorimer."

As we all sat at tea together, I meditated deeply on the romantic situation and thought how sad it must be to be parted from a fine, handsome man, such as Miss Stubbs had described to me, and from a golden-haired fairy such as Uncle used to talk about to Mother; and then to meet them five-and-twenty years afterwards, transformed into a fat old bachelor and a faded old maid. But my cup of amazement was full when I heard Uncle James say:

"What have you been doing to keep yourself so young, Annie? you hardly look a day older than when last I saw you."

And Miss Stubbs replied: "You also are scarcely altered a bit, James. I should have known you anywhere."

This fairly knocked me over. It is absurd to say that Love is blind. Love not only sees beauties and virtues no one else sees, but what it has once seen it sees always. It is very funny and interesting!

The next day I said to Miss Stubbs: "Whatever made you say Uncle James was tall when you described him to me?"

"Because he is tall. Don't you think your Uncle is a very fine man, my dear?"

"I don't know; he always seemed rather short to me, somehow," I stammered, awkwardly.

Miss Stubbs smiled. "To you, yes; but you are so exceptionally tall, you know."

Whereby I learned that height is after all only a question of proportion.

Not long after this Uncle James asked me in his sharp, masterful way: "What possessed you, Madge, when you told me that Annie was old? Why, she is no more old than I am."

I felt confused. "She seemed rather old to me, somehow," I stammered.

My Uncle smiled. "To you, yes; but you are so absurdly young, you know."

Whereby I learned that age also is a question of proportion.

On the day that Uncle James and Aunt Annie were married, Mother said to me: "I think that Providence helped my managing little girl with her plans this time."

"No, Mother," I answered; "Providence took it out of my hands altogether and finished the business alone; and did it a million times better than I could have imagined."

Mother smiled.

"You see," I continued, "my scheme was to bring two rather uninteresting, middle-aged people together, and ensure a dull and comfortable old age for them; but Providence's plan was to reunite two true lovers, who had waited for each other for a quarter of a century, and make them young again and happy with the highest sort of happiness. The ways of Providence are better than our ways after all; aren't they, Mother?"

"As the heavens are higher than the earth," answered Mother, softly.

ELLEN THORNECROFT FOWLER.



EVERY cleanly housewife should see that her kitchen is plentifully supplied with washing soda. It is invaluable for flushing waste pipes in bath-room and kitchen, and this should frequently be done with boiling water into which a handful of soda has been dissolved. The grease and oily matter which clings to the inside of these pipes can only be removed by a lavish use of boiling water and washing soda. The soda comes in lumps and pieces, is easily dissolved and very inexpensive.

ALFRED PEATS

1897 Prize

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Mr. Editor:—I give my experience to benefit others. At the Convention I met a friend selling a \$5 Vapor Bath Cabinet. I took an agency. In one month I made \$129, yesterday \$12, and will make \$600 this winter sure. Brother is also doing splendid. Everybody buys, either sick or well. It saves Dr. and medicine bills; beautifies the skin, prevents diseases and cures Colds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Malaria, Headaches, Weakness and all Blood, Nerve and Kidney Diseases. Furnishes Turkish and Medicated Vapor Baths at home. Any one can make money by writing J. World Mfg. Co., Columbus, O., for free book. JENNIE B.

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Eugene Field Monument Souvenir Fund,
150 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

Dainty Easter Entrees.



are given below

BAKED EGGS.—Place a layer of stale bread-crumbs in the bottom of a buttered baking dish and pour over it enough sweet cream or milk to moisten thoroughly. Slice hard-boiled eggs and put in a layer sprinkled with plentiful dots of butter and a little salt and pepper—continue with alternate layers of crumbs and sliced egg until the dish is full. Sift crumbs over the top, dot with bits of butter and set in the oven to bake.

EGG RAREBITS.—Take the whites of a few hard-boiled eggs, chop fine with half a dozen mushrooms. Put a tablespoonful of butter in a frying-pan to melt, add one tablespoonful of flour, and mix till smooth. Stir in half a pint of cream, and stir till boiling; season with salt and pepper and a little curry, then add the mushrooms, and let stand about three minutes. Serve hot.

PICKLED EGGS.—Boil one dozen eggs hard, for fifteen minutes; then remove shells and stick about half a dozen cloves in each egg. Have heating to a boil, one quart of good vinegar (the whitest procurable), two and a half ounces of sugar, small bag of spices. When eggs are ready, pour this over them and cover closely. They will be ready for use in a few days, but will keep for a week or two.

EGGWICHES.—Cut the top nearly off rolls that are a little stale, remove all the crumbs and soft part possible, and fill with a stuffing of chicken, (veal, tongue, or any meat desired), finely chopped, with celery-salt, a little parsley, pepper, plenty of butter, or olive oil, and to each roll, allow the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs, which should be thoroughly mashed with the other ingredients. Fill the rolls, shut the top, and place in the oven to get hot.

EGG PIE.—Line a baking dish with a rich pastry, then break into it about half as many whole eggs as it will hold. They should be dropped in carefully, so as not to break the yolks. Then for each egg add two tablespoonfuls of sweet cream, and one teaspoonful of butter. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, cover the top with pastry, and cut slits across. As soon as the pastry is of a delicate brown, the pie is cooked. Its excellence depends upon a quick, thorough baking of the pastry, before the eggs have time to cook dry.

EGGS A LA CREME.—Poach some new laid eggs, trim them neatly, and dish each one on a crouton of fried bread; pour some hot béchamel sauce over them, sprinkle finely chopped parsley on the top of each one, and place little rolls of fried bacon around the dish.

BECHAMEL SAUCE.—Put an ounce and a half of fine flour, and the same quantity of butter, in a saucepan to cook without discoloring. Then mix in half a pint of milk that has been previously boiled with a little mace, and half an eschalot. Stir this till it boils, then add a wineglassful of cream, and season to taste with pepper and salt. Strain before serving.

ALTHOUGH eggs are the component parts of hundreds of delicious recipes, they also form most appetizing and dainty viands when served as a dish by themselves. Some novel methods of egg cookery suitable for entrees at dinner, luncheon or even for the *piece de resistance* of the breakfast table,

CURRIED EGGS A L' INDIENNE.—Cut an onion into very thin slices, and put it into a stewpan with an ounce of fat or butter and an ounce of minced bacon, add a finely-chopped bay leaf and a sprig of thyme. Fry all these together for about a quarter of an hour till a nice golden color, taking as much care as possible not to break the onions. Then add a dessertspoonful of flour, a clove of garlic, (if liked), a pinch of ground allspice, a teaspoonful of curry powder, a pinch of ground ginger, a pinch of salt, and rather less than half a pint of milk. Boil all these ingredients together at the side of the stove till the mixture is nearly dry. Then add six sliced hard-boiled eggs, and make all hot in the saucepan. Turn out the curry on a hot dish in a border of plainly-boiled rice.

BAKED OMELET.—Six eggs, one teaspoonful of corn-starch, a little salt, a quarter of a pint of sweet milk or cream, one tablespoonful of butter. Beat yolks with corn-starch, add salt, butter, milk, and lastly the whites, having been beaten separately. These should be whipped in with a fork. Have a frying-pan hot and well-buttered, into which pour the omelet, and set in a hot oven to bake. When it rises considerably, and is a dainty brown, it should be slipped on to a hot plate, and served at once. Before sending to the table, sprinkle a small handful of sugar over the top, and pour on four or five tablespoonfuls of rum; apply a match, and serve ablaze.

INDIA EGG.—Beat six eggs very light, add a quarter of a pint of sweet milk, and one tablespoonful of butter; pour into a hot, buttered saucepan, stir till smooth, but not stiff, and pour over squares of hot, buttered toast, arranged on a hot platter.

"Afrikander" Coffee.

THE Boer frau of Transvaal has the reputation for making a better cup of coffee than even the French housewife. The water is boiled in a kettle kept for coffee-making only. When the water boils, the coffee—freshly ground, and mixed with a very small quantity of chicory (the proportion being half an ounce to one pound of coffee), and the quantity of coffee used a dessertspoonful to each breakfast-cup required—is put into the kettle of boiling water, which is removed from the fire, left to stand three minutes, after which a-quarter of a teacup of cold water is poured into it quickly. In a few moments the grounds all settle. The coffee, strong and clear, is then poured through a flannel bag into a saucepan of hot milk, the milk and coffee together are then brought to the boil, and the result is the best cup of coffee in the world, as many a traveller and visitor have found, to their astonishment and delight.

"WERE you ever caught in a squall?" asked an old yachtman. "Rather," responded the good man; "I've helped to bring up eight babies."

SHE kissed him as he gave her the engagement ring. "George, darling, I have always longed for one of this pattern, and you are the first who loved me sufficiently to study my tastes in this matter." "And yet," replied he, levelling things up, "it's no rarity, as in all my engagements I have never used anything else."

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Answers to Correspondents.



Notes and Queries on Dress, Fashion, The Household, Etc.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

1. Our readers are cordially invited to use this column freely. If you require any information, write to us and we shall be happy to answer you to the best of our ability.

2. Letters requiring answers in next month's number should be forwarded as early as possible in the month, but not later than the 1st. of the month previous to date of issue, to ensure reply.

3. All letters should be addressed to the Editor of The Queen of Fashion, 144-146 W. 14th St., New York City.

MRS. IDA PECK.—1. For finishing the edge of such a centre-piece as you describe, gold fringe or gold lace might be used. There is no prescribed finish, for such centre-pieces are not fashionable. Rounds or squares of linen embroidered or edged with Renaissance lace are the only centres that ever appear on smart dinner tables. 2. The size of a centre-piece varies with the size of the dining table used—18 x 24 inches is a very good size for an ordinary table. 3. All varieties of chairs are used, but Chippendale furniture and reproductions from the Louis XV. and XVI. periods are the fashionable craze of the moment. Gilt chairs are in vogue but the taste for white and gold furniture has abated. 4. Bolting cloth curtains are very little used. You might write to the upholstery department of some of the large New York dry goods shops. Possibly they could supply you.

MISS IDA B., VIRGINIA.—Your request is rather vague. I have no idea what sort of an entertainment you want; whether a party, reception or a performance given for charity. An article on Easter favors and remembrances was published in the Easter number of last year's QUEEN OF FASHION, April, 1896. It is impossible to give a sensible program for an entertainment without knowing further particulars.

"Bijou."—Make your sample with a waist like No. 4707 published in this number if you desire a simple costume, or like No. 4706 if a more dressy bodice is desired. No. 4721 makes a very stylish skirt to wear with either of these bodices. Sateens will be very little worn next Summer.

SUBSCRIBER, LOUISVILLE, ALA.—Your baker, if he would not sell you the desired ornaments, could give you the address of the wholesale house where he purchases them.

LENA R.—A good face powder is much the best and safest whitening for the complexion. I do not approve of the liquid lotions used for this purpose; they always make one look ghastly. Dab a little clear lemon juice on the freckles every other night for a week or two; if this makes the face sore, dilute the lemon with water. Wash off in the morning with warm water, and rub a little cold cream into the face. Almost any style of dress could be worn by you, but if the face is inclined to be full, beware of neck ruches or frills about the collar.

"QUEEN."—I have just received from a subscriber a recipe for 1-2-3-4 cake that I think would answer your purpose admirably. One cup butter, 1 cup milk, 2 cups sugar, 3 cups flour, 4 eggs, 3 teaspoonfuls of baking powder, add flour last. Currants, citron or chopped walnuts may be added if desired. This quantity makes two loaves of cake.

SUBSCRIBER, No. 2.—Read article "Beauty Marks and Blemishes," published in this magazine October, 1896. It will give you full information about the subject.

February, 1897.

To THE McCall Co:

I am quite sure all my friends will become interested in such a magnetic little journal.

MRS. A. E. OLIVERA,
Waveland, Miss.

February 15th, 1897.

To THE QUEEN OF FASHION:

It has always been a pleasure to show your magazine to my friends, for I have enjoyed it myself and found its patterns so reliable.

MRS. J. M. TANNER,
St. Louis, Mo.

It appears that in Japan one factor entering into the problem of the choice of a daughter-in-law is her skill in raising silkworms. The thread spun by the silkworm is said to be regular and even in proportion as the worm has been regularly and carefully fed. The prospective mother-in-law carefully and minutely examines the evenness of the silk thread in the material of the garments worn by the young lady before giving her assent to the betrothal.

A Pink Subscription Slip is inserted in every copy of THE QUEEN OF FASHION sent to our readers whose subscriptions have expired, and also in all sample copies sent to non-subscribers. Please use the same when sending in your remittance.

We will send a sample nipple on receipt of two-cent stamp for postage.

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Davidson Health Nipple
Prevents COLLAPSE

And thereby COLIC. The pure Para Rubber will not make the baby's mouth sore. If you cannot obtain them of your druggist, take no others, but send 6cts. to us for a sample dozen.



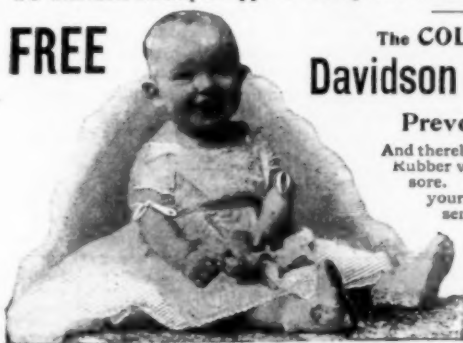
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The Face.

IT is well to bear in mind that the face is a sure index to character, and however great an effort may be made to keep the features under control, a person's disposition will be faithfully reflected in his countenance. At odd moments, perhaps, it will be easy to adopt an artificial expression, but as soon as the effort is over, the face is sure to return to its natural state, and, in any case, throughout the long hours of the night it is left undisturbed. We all know how clearly the face of the grizel or pessimist, with its pinched features and wrinkled brow, shows the cankering spirit that exists within; and, to take an opposite case, there is no mistaking the contented face of the optimist, who fears no trouble, but intends to make the best of life, and to take all things as he finds them. The proud man and the vain woman can be detected instantly by the semi-sneer hovering over the countenance, which is a sure sign of the abominable spirit that is eating into the heart.

The pleasing expression, with clear, calm eyes, which is to be found in the face of the straightforward man, cannot be better described than by the term generally made use of—"open countenance"—and it presents a striking contrast to the face of the crafty man, whose small, piercing eyes are not for one moment at rest.

It will be seen, therefore, that we should never lose sight of the fact that whatever our disposition may be, it will be faithfully reflected in our countenance, and no effort should be spared in our younger days, whilst the features are pliable, to correct any undesirable qualities we may have acquired, in order that our features may not in course of time assume an expression repulsive to others, and unpleasant even to ourselves.

Had Nothing to Add.

JUDGE (to bank defaulter)—Six years, at hard labor, is your sentence. Have you anything to add?

Bank Defaulter—No, your Honor; I would rather subtract.

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MINSTREL SONGS

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The Bridal Veil.

THE bridal veil is evidently of Eastern origin, being a relic of the bridal canopy held over the heads of the bride and bridegroom. Among the Anglo-Saxons a similar custom existed, but if the bride was a widow it was dispensed with. According to Sarum usage, a fine linen cloth was laid upon the heads of the bride and bridegroom, and was not removed until the benediction had been said.

The old British custom was to use nature's veil unadorned—that is, the long hair of the bride, which was so worn by all brides, royal, noble, and simple. Only then did every one behold the tresses of maidenhood in their entirety and for the last time, as after marriage they were neatly dressed on the head. Among some, the tresses were cut and carefully stowed away on a woman becoming a wife. It was customary in Russia for village brides to shear their locks on returning from church.

New Summer fashions, clever stories, bright articles, practical departments and all the latest fads and fancies of society will be found in the May number of THE QUEEN OF FASHION.

The Great Balls of New York.

Continued from page 257.

The young things who came in costume as butterflies, tamborine girls, gypsies, etc., create diversion in spots by pirouetting in approved ballet style. On the first intimation of excitement of this sort there is a mad rush for the corner the dancer occupies, and she is the recipient of much attention.

A promenade around the circle is about as startling an object lesson as the most severe moralist can desire. It is doubtful if the *Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie*, which means "French Music Club," intended this sort of thing when it was organized in 1866, but the trend of things has been in this direction too strongly to be resisted from a financial point of view.

So much for organizations; against five of their balls, there is one big one for "society," the Charity Ball given in aid of the Nursery and Child's Hospital. On Feb. 2d was held the thirty-seventh annual affair, which netted \$10,000 for the children. No money was wasted in decorations, only the word "Charity," being in electric lights across the stage. What may have been missed in flags and flowers was made up by the financial and social glitter of the leaders of the grand march. The hospital and the ball are purely a ladies affair, and the President of it looked on from a box, while the first vice president led the march with Hon. Chauncey M. Depew as her escort, the second vice-president following with John Jacob Astor, and so on. The Charity Ball is as great a treat for society imitators as the Horse Show, and at least one young woman can date from it her entrance to the charmed circle of New York. A southern girl with a pretty face was "discovered" through the favorable impression she made upon John Jacob Astor, and since then she is a much-talked about, and much entertained personage, in fact is the reigning sensation.

Two other annual balls, but so far from being public affairs that one needs a gold and diamond certificate of admission, are the Patriarchs and the Assembly. The former was started 25 years ago by the fathers of daughters in the smart set. Each father subscribed \$100, and the one hundred fathers included, handed over \$10,000 to be spent on three balls. To Ward McAllister was given the entire charge of this money and of the balls. Each father was permitted six tickets, which brought in all told five or six hundred people to the balls, and to Mr. McAllister were always sent the names of those to be invited, so that there could be no clash in the general management. So well did this scheme work that 15 years ago the "mothers" of daughters started one of their own in the "Assembly," and again was Ward McAllister given entire charge. Since his death a young woman, who was secretary to Mrs. Fred Vanderbilt, and afterwards to Mrs. Willie K. (now Mrs. Belmont) has been appointed secretary of these balls, and they promise to go on for another twenty-five years.

New Yorker's enjoy the pomp and display of big balls. The Bradley Martin Ball is a proof of that. Eight hundred men and women, attired in historic costumes promenaded through corridors transformed into mimic woodland bowers; into fifteen dressing rooms hung with priceless tapestries; presenting themselves in the "throne room" to an American woman dressed as a queen, who received them standing on a dais specially erected for her as mistress of ceremonies; assembled in old time quadrilles in a ball-room garlanded with rarest orchids, or gathered about one of the 125 tables, each

set for six persons, and decorated accordingly.

The Bradley Martin costume ball was really an event of vital interest to thousands of artists, costumers, caterers, florists, cabmen, shoemakers, wigmakers, glovemakers, waiters, and hosts of smaller fry, each and every one of whom derived direct benefit from the thousands of dollars expended which would otherwise be locked up in safe deposit vaults and kept out of circulation.

Long live the big balls of New York.

F. M. B.

The Blue Wrapper.

DO NOT forget that when you receive your QUEEN OF FASHION in a blue wrapper, it means that your subscription expires with that issue and that we hope you will renew it promptly.

Hard-Worked Washerwomen.

THE hardest-worked washerwomen in the world are the Koreans. They have to wash about a dozen dresses for their husbands, and, inasmuch as every man wears pantaloons or drawers so baggy that they come up to his neck like those of a clown, they have plenty to do. The washing is usually done in cold water, and often in running streams. The clothes are pounded with paddles until they shine like a shirt front fresh from a Chinese laundry.

The Japanese rip their garments apart for every washing, and they iron their clothes by spreading them on a flat board and leaning this up against the house to dry. The sun takes the wrinkles out of the clothes, and some of them have quite a lustre. The Japanese woman does her washing out of doors. Her washtub is not more than six inches high, and is about as big round as the average dish pan. She gets the dirt out of the clothes by rubbing them between her hands. She sometimes uses Japanese soap, which is full of grease, and works away with her bare feet.

The Chinese girls do their washing in much the same way.

The pretty short-haired beauties of Siam wear their gowns when bathing in the big river, and wash them while taking their bath. When they have finished, they trot up the steps of their floating houses, and, wrapping a clean sheet round their bodies, they slip off the wet clothes and wring them out to dry.

The washing in Egypt is usually done by the men. The Egyptian washerman stands naked on the banks of the Nile, and slaps the wet clothes, with a noise like the shot of a pistol, on the smooth stones at the edge of the running water, and such Fellah women as wash, pound the dirt out of their clothes in the same way.

French peasant women pound the dirt out with paddles, often slapping the clothes upon stones as the Egyptians do.

WHEN a child is old enough to ask questions, he is old enough to be answered truthfully and intelligently. There are many things which it is difficult to explain so as to render them comprehensible to a young child, but whatever is said should be absolutely true. Do not forfeit a child's confidence by an attempt to evade the issue, putting him off with half-truths.

"You never saw my hands as dirty as that, did you, Ethel?"

"No, mamma, but your mamma did."

Creme Simon. Superior to vaseline and cucumbers, CREME SIMON, marvellous for the complexion and light cutaneous affections; it whitens, perfumes, fortifies the skin. J. SIMON, 13 rue Grange Bateliere, Paris. Park & Tilford, New York; also all perfumery and fancy goods stores.

FANCY KNITTING.

Three Pretty Laces.

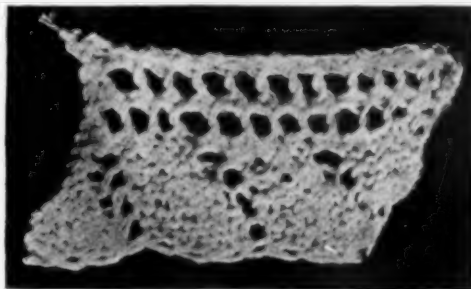
LEAF EDGING.—This trimming is very pretty for ornamenting underwear, children's Summer frocks, edging white aprons, etc. Cast on 14 stitches, use 50 spool cotton.

First Row.—Thread thrown over k. 1, sti., k. 2, 2 tog., 2 tog., k. 2, sti., 2 tog., sti., 2 tog., k. 1. Every alternate row knit in purl stitch.
Third Row.—Th. k. 3, sti., k. 1, 2 tog., 2 tog., k. 1, sti., 2 tog., sti., 2 tog., k. 1.
Fourth Row.—Purl.
Fifth Row.—Th., k. 5, sti., 2 tog., 2 tog., sti., 2 tog., sti., 2 tog., k. 1.
Sixth Row.—Purl.
Seventh Row.—Th., k. 3, 2 tog., k. 2 plain sti., 2 tog., sti., 2 tog., sti., 2 tog., k. 1.
Eighth Row.—Purl.

FLUTED LACE.—Cast on 25 stitches. Use Glasgow thread.

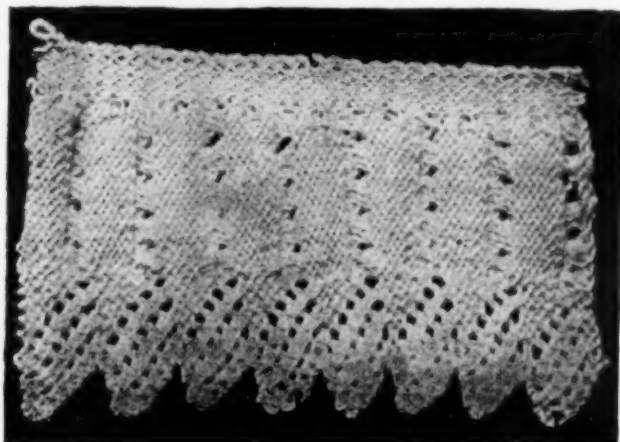
First Row.—Knit 19 sti., thread thrown over (sti., k. 2 together, sti., k. 2 tog., sti., k. 2. **Second Row.**—Knit 8, purl 13 turn back. **Third Row.**—Knit 2, sti., twice k. 2 tog., k. 1 repeat twice more, sti., twice k. 2 tog., k. 2, sti., 2 tog., sti., 2 tog., sti., 2 tog. **Fourth Row.**—Knit 9, thread under, purl 2 tog., p. 2 p. 2 tog., p. 2, p. 2 tog., p.

k. 6, over p. 2 tog. **Sixth Row.**—Over p. 2 tog., k. 8, p. 1, k. 2 over p. 2 tog., over p. 2 tog. **Seventh Row.**—Over p. 2 tog., o. p. 2 tog., k. 14, over p. 2 tog. **Eighth Row.**—Over p. 2 tog., k. 14, over p. 2 tog., over p. 2 tog. **Ninth Row.**—Over p. 2 tog., over



LEAF EDGING.

p. 2 tog., k. 2, x over twice k. 2 tog., x; repeat twice more from x, knit 6, over p. 2 tog. **Tenth Row.**—Over p. 2 tog., k. 8, p. 1, k. 2, p. 1, k. 2. p. k. 2 over p. 2 tog., over p. 2 tog. **Eleventh Row.**—Over p. 2 tog., over p. 2 tog., k. 17, over p. 2 tog. **Twelfth Row.**—Over p. 2 tog., k. 17, over p. 2 tog., over p. 2 tog. **Thirteenth Row.**—Over p. 2 tog., over p. 2 tog., k. 2 x over twice k. 2 tog., x; repeat three more times from x k. 7, over p. 2 tog. **Fourteenth Row.**—Over p. 2 tog., k. 9, p. 1, k. 2, p. 1, k. 2, p. 1, k. 2, over p. 2 tog., over p. 2 tog. **Fifteenth Row.**—Over p. 2 tog., over p. 2 tog., knit 21, over p. 2 tog. **Sixteenth Row.**—Over p. 2 tog., knit 10, turn, slip 11, through (or on) the last one, turn, k. 11, over p. 2 tog., o. p. 2 tog. All these laces can



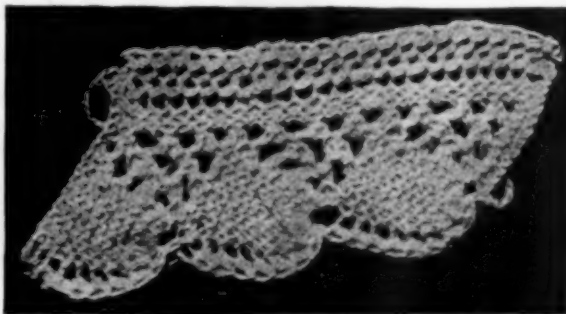
FLUTED LACE.

2, purl 5, knit 5. **Fifth Row.**—Knit 21, sti 2 tog., sti., 2 tog., sti., knit 2. **Sixth Row.**—Knit the row plain. **Seventh Row.**—K. 5, p. 13, k. 4, sti., 2 tog., sti., 2 tog., sti., knit 2. **Eighth Row.**—Knit 24. **Ninth Row.**—Turn purl 13, k. 5, sti., 2 tog., sti., 2 tog., sti., k. 2. **Tenth Row.**—Knit the row plain. **Eleventh Row.**—K. 5, p. 13, k. 6, sti., 2 tog., sti., 2 tog., sti., knit 2. **Twelfth Row.**—Narrow, bind off 6, knit the rest plain.

SHELL LACE.—Cast on 16 sti., Barbour's linen thread. **First Row.**—Thread over the needle p., 2 tog., over p. 2, k. 2, over twice k. 2 tog., k. 7, over purl 1. **Second Row.**—Thread over p. 2 tog., k. 9, p. 1, k. 2 over p. 2 tog., over p., 2 tog. **Third Row.**—Over p. 2 tog., over p. 2 tog., k. 12, o. p. 2 tog. **Fourth Row.**—Over p. 2 tog., k. 12, over p. 2 tog., over p. 2 tog. **Fifth Row.**—Over p. 2 tog., o. p. 2 tog., k. 2, over twice k. 2 tog., over twice k. 2 tog.,

be knitted either in worsted, cotton or linen thread or knitting silk. M. W. B.

In Germany the bridal wreath is usually formed of myrtle branches; in Switzerland and Italy of white roses; in Spain of red roses and pinks; in the United States, France, and England, of orange blossoms.



SHELL LACE.

An article on lace making will appear in the May number of THE QUEEN OF FASHION.



RELIANCE High Grade, Fast Black

Sateen Underskirts, full fashioned, with Japanese Fibre Cording. Adapted to the new style of dress. Very desirable and moderate priced. Order a sample sent by mail. Also Corset Waists, Corsets and other specialties. Agents wanted. Price lists sent free. RELIANCE CORSET CO., JACOBSON, MINN. Mention "Queen of Fashion."

THE MME. MCGABE CORSET



LADIES, Send for Catalogue. Side Guaranteed Unbreakable. LADY AGENTS SEND FOR TERMS. ST. LOUIS CORSET CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.

WEDDING INVITATIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Correct styles. Set of 50 with monogram, \$3.50, 100, \$5.00. ROBERT SNEIDER CO., Engravers and Printers, 145 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.

LADIES

We number among our representatives a vast number that make big money working for us in spare moments. Kindly investigate, particulars free, and if you desire a Souvenir we will mail a valuable sample of our goods in Solid Silver upon receipt of three two cent stamps for postage etc. Address Standard Silver Ware Co., Boston, Mass.

Fill Your Teeth Dr. Truman's Crystalline Store Fair & Decor. Cures Piles. E. J. TRUMAN, BAINBRIDGE, N. F.

PLAYS

Dialogues, Speakers for School, Club and Parlor. Catalogue free. T. Denison, Publisher, Chicago, Ill.

I Want a Woman

To Represent Me in every city, town and county. \$50 to \$75 per mo. easily made. Something New. Write for particulars. MISS JULIA C. BROWN, 92 LaSalle St., CHICAGO ILL.

Rubber Goods of every description. Cat'g free.

Edwin Mercer & Co. Toledo, O.

"Maxims."

MODESTY is a handsome dish cover, that makes us fancy there must be something very good underneath it.

Eyes are the electric telegraph of the heart, that will send a message any distance, in a language only known to the two souls who correspond.

There's a secret drawer in every heart, as there is in every desk, if we only know how to touch the spring of it.

Between life and death there is frequently but the thinness of a shoe.

The heart of a flirt settles no more tenaciously on a gentleman's affections than a button does on one of his shirts; for, 'tis no sooner on than 'tis off again.

Dreams are the novels we read when we are fast asleep.

The young gentleman who won't dance till after supper doesn't deserve to have any.



DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED. Our INVISIBLE TUBE combines the value of an ear glass with help eyes. NO PAIN. Whispers heard. Send to F. Hilleox Co., 855 N. W. 1st, St. Paul and Frocks FREE

Wilson's Modern Dances.

A Full and Complete Exposition of all the Newest and Popular Dances.



The York,
La Pavane,
Military
Schottische,
Christmas
Polka,
Highland
Schottische,
Waltz
Caprice,
etc. etc.

with the fullest and most explicit directions, illustrated by diagrams of the figures and bars of music, showing the times and the movements. It contains also full instruction as to all that is required for Balls, sociables, Parties, etc.; how to make the arrangements; the responsibilities and duties of officers and committees; the rules of conduct and etiquette; in short, all that the managers of or participants in a dance need to know. By studying its plainly-written pages the gentleman not only easily learns the rudimentary positions and movements, but he gains that entire mastery of all the etiquette of fashionable dancing reunions that qualifies him to prompt and adroitly lead his fair partner in all the advances, retrings, swingings, and balances, while the lady learns from this book how to gracefully yield to the slightest hint and gentlest motion of her skilled partner. A PERFECT INSTRUCTOR. Price 25 cts.

Address THE QUEEN OF FASHION,
142-144-146 W. 14th St., New York.

How to Feed the Family.

THE economical housewife who wishes to make a little money go a long way should look well to the following items.

First, the accounts—pay cash for everything when possible, or if this is impossible pay all bills weekly or monthly.

The next thing is to look after the supplies when they are purchased, to see that they arrive in good condition, are of the quality ordered and paid for, and that the dry groceries are properly cared for by being put in their especial boxes. If sugar, tea, flour and butter are bought by the quantity, they should not on that account be used carelessly.

Another wise way of the housewife who feeds her family well on a limited income is to buy different fruits, vegetables, game and poultry that are in season, and beware of anything out of season as it is usually high priced and unsatisfactory.

A great item of economy is the wise use of "left overs" or remnants of food remaining from one meal to another.

Lamp Trimming and How It Should be Done.

THE reason why lamps burn badly, smoke, or give insufficient light, is generally to be found in the fact that the draught has become clogged; and, like fires, they will not burn properly unless there is a clear draught. Keep all openings in the lamp perfectly clear and free from obstruction inside, and do not cut off all the char of the wick, but leave a very thin line of black, and be sure you cut it evenly, slightly rounding it at the corners. Rubbing the char off with a soft cloth is better than cutting it.

"NEVER be critical upon the ladies," was the maxim of an old Irish peer, remarkable for his homage to the sex. "The only way in the world that a true gentleman ever will attempt to look at the faults of a pretty woman is to shut his eyes."

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.



FRIED eggs will cook much more evenly if the pan is covered.

USE clear, black coffee, diluted with water, and containing a little ammonia. This will cleanse and restore black clothes.

A SCORCH mark, if not too heavy, may be removed by moistening with water and laying in the sun. Repeat the moistening two or three times, and the mark will disappear.

BAKED milk is a valuable food for delicate children; it may be given flavored in any way—with rice, or with toast or crackers. Put half a gallon of milk into a jar, and tie it down with writing paper. Let it stand in a moderately warm oven about eight or ten hours. It will then be of the consistency of cream.

If the hands are stained after cutting up vegetables, take a raw potato, cut it in half, and with it rub them before washing them.

How to take out fruit and wine stains.—Mix together some slack lime, potash, and soft soap; spread it on the stains, and let them bleach a few hours in the sun.

It is said that if parsley is eaten with onions or a salad containing onions, the odor of the onion will not affect the breath. The sprigs of the parsley should be eaten as you would eat celery.

If you wish to clean straw matting, cane or willow chairs, use a cloth wet with water in which a quantity of salt has been dissolved. Wash the matting or cane, and wipe dry at once. This prevents it from turning yellow.

THE "little things" of life in many ways add much to our comfort, convenience and happiness. Some inventive genius has brought out a clasp for Ladies' and Children's Hose Supporters that is a case in point. He found the old metal clasps tore the stockings, slipped and unfastened, and by simply making a clasp with a soft or Cushion Button and smooth loop, he overcame the difficulties and the result is the new "Velvet Grip" Hose Supporter. It is a sensible idea.

WHY is the letter "E" the most unfortunate of the vowels?—Because it is never in cash, always in debt, and never out of danger.

Mason's Fancy Drills and Marches for Young People



Exercises, without apparatus, Broom and Fan Drills, Marches and Military Evolutions for use by Girls and Boys, Fencing, etc. The music given includes all the calls used in the Army, together with valuable explanations. The book will be an efficient aid in teaching how the bodily powers may be developed and grace in movement acquired in harmony with the laws of health. Containing 200 pages. Price, 25 cts.

Address THE QUEEN OF FASHION, 142-144-146 West 14th St., New York.

Household Medicines.

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION IS WORTH
A POUND OF CURE.

While THE QUEEN OF FASHION does not advise its readers to set themselves up as amateur physicians, yet there are times when a little common sense will do as much good as calling in the doctor. Travelers and people living at a distance from the drug store often feel the need of a simple remedy for trifling ailments, and if the medicine were at hand in many cases a heavy doctor's bill would be saved.

HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE CHEST.

THE QUEEN OF FASHION has made an arrangement with a large manufacturer of drugs to put up for its subscribers a

CASE OF HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES,

which any intelligent person can use in safety by following the directions enclosed. The case contains the following pills, compounded for country physicians who dispense their own medicines from the regular prescriptions of the pharmacopœia:

100 anti-constipation pills.
100 anti-dyspeptic pills.
100 iron pills.
100 little cathartic pills.
100 quinine pills, of two grains each.
100 liver pills.

The price of this Case, postage paid, is \$1.00; or sent free for a club of only Four Subscribers at 50 cents each, making \$2.00 in all.

HARRIS, O.—I received the package of medicines and am well pleased with it. I cannot tell the saving it has been to us by having them on hand, for my wife had an attack of the grip and after taking the pills came around all right in a few days. But for the medicine we should have been obliged to call in a doctor. Please find enclosed \$1 for another packet of medicine, and receive our thanks. A. BETZ.

GRASSLANDS, Tex.—The medicines arrived in good shape. They are the very thing needed in a place like this. We are seventy-five miles from a drug store and our nearest doctor is thirty-five miles away. We are way out on the frontier, yet we appreciate a good thing when given a chance. The quinine alone would cost about \$1.50 here. ENOS L. SEEDS.

DUGOIN, Ill.—I received your packet of medicine safely and am well pleased with them. They are a great saving in my family. I am so satisfied with them that I sent for a packet for my neighbor, and there are others who want me to send for them. WM. JEREMIAH.

SISCO, Fla.—I have received the household medicines, and I think that every one should have a case, for the medicine is well worth \$5, which is a saving of \$5 to every buyer at the rate we have to pay. A box of pills containing twenty costs us 25 cents. There is a wide margin in the amount saved to subscribers, and the pills are such as will fill the requirements of all ordinary and common diseases. With thanks, E. CAMERON.

Address THE QUEEN OF FASHION,
142-146 West 14th St., New York City.

"ELLA, you have been playing all the afternoon with these toy soldiers. That's not a proper amusement for a big girl like you," said her mother.

"But, mamma, I am not playing with the soldiers. I picked out the officers and played with them."

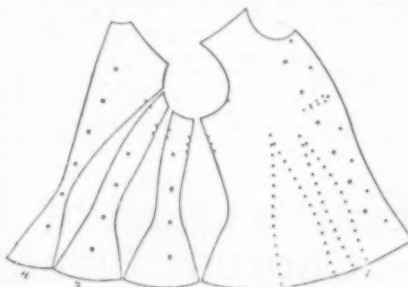
HOW TO USE A McCALL BAZAR PATTERN.

BY THE aid of a good pattern, dress-making becomes a very simple art. For this purpose the celebrated McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS are superior in every respect. In fact, many ladies invariably refer to them as "the reliable patterns." Not only is a perfect fit guaranteed (if a proper size is selected), but the appearance of any figure is sure to be improved by wearing a bodice cut after these designs. They are made with curved seams perfectly adapted to the human form. A garment may be fitted by a McCALL PATTERN with none of the troublesome alteration and guesswork that are absolutely necessary, when one of the many carelessly cut patterns now upon the market is employed.

Another great point in favor of the McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS, is the ease with which they may be put together without possibility of mistake. The whereabouts of all plaits, gathers, biases etc., are plainly marked by crosses and perforations. For instance; one cross shows where a garment is to be plaited; two crosses show where it is to be gathered; three crosses denote the place where there is no seam. All seams are very carefully notched to show how they may be put together. Every separate piece of the pattern is stamped by large round perforations to mark the position in which the pattern is to be laid on the material, while the written directions that appear on each envelope are so simple that they cannot be misunderstood by the merest novice. For Ladies, we cut each pattern in 5 or more sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. If the pattern is suitable for stout figures, two or more extra sizes are cut. For Misses, our patterns are also cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Girl's patterns, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Children's, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 years, and Infants up to three years. Ladies' capes, collarettes, etc., are usually cut in three sizes, small, medium and large.

To make a garment, take one of these patterns, double your lining, pin on the pattern and carefully trace around it with a tracing wheel. Then cut out the lining, allowing half an inch extra outside the tracing for seams everywhere, except at the shoulder and under-arm seams, where you must allow one inch in case of alteration. Where turns are allowed, trace through the holes. For full-busted figures, a dart should be taken up in the front of the lining only, as indicated by the perforations. Lay the lining on the material doubled and cut the material the same size as the lining. Baste lining and material together on the tracing for a guide to sew by. This retains the shape of the pattern. The lining should be basted a trifle fuller than the material lengthwise. Next baste your garment closely, with the exception of the shoulder and the under-arm seams, which should be pinned on the outside. It is now ready for fitting. Try on and pin the garment together where traced on the front, and shape to the figure. If the garment is too tight or too loose, alter it where the large seams are on the shoulder and under the arms. It can also be taken in or let out in the centre of the back, but never alter the darts or side seams, and do not cut off the darts until the garment is fitted. Before making the collar, fit the stiffening and shape it to the neck when fitting, and put a tracing where it sews on. When your seams are stitched they should be notched and thoroughly pressed open. Put bone casings on very

full, and if bones are used they should be soaked to make them pliable enough to bear the needle. Both sleeves and skirts can be lengthened or shortened at the bottom. Put the inner seam of the sleeve to the notch in the arm hole. Do not forget to allow all seams for making. In cutting always double the material. Place both right sides together. Care should be taken to have the material run the same way. Cloth should be cut with the nap running down, velvet up. To match figured or striped goods, pin the figures together before cutting. The secret of dressmaking is in basting and pressing



A FAC-SIMILE OF THE McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS.

Observe the beautiful curves—fine proportions—and beautifully shaped front—all of our patterns are cut according to above MODEL.


That is the reason we have sold MILLIONS—AND NO COMPLAINTS.

No. 1, Indicates—The Front Piece.

No. 2, Indicates—Under-arm-Piece.

No. 3, Indicates—The Side Back Piece.

No. 4, Indicates—Back Piece.

The large holes  in each piece, indicate, how the pattern is to be placed on the straight of the goods.

The several small holes in piece No. 1, running from the bottom to the bust, indicate the darts.

The 7 small holes in piece No. 1, at the bust, indicate, a dart to be taken up in lining only, for full busted figures.

The 7 small holes running near front edge lengthwise of piece No. 1, indicate the turn.

The several notches in each piece indicate how the pattern is put together.

The notch in piece No. 1, at the arm size, indicates, where to place the inner seam of the sleeve.

Allow for Seams not less than one inch on inside of piece No. 1, and right side of piece No. 2. Allow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch on left side of piece No. 2, and on each side of pieces Nos. 3 and 4, and one inch on shoulder seams, front and back.

It is impossible to cut a pattern for the general public and make a reliable and uniform width allowance, various textures of goods requiring different width of seams.

All patterns issued by us have the name of James McCall printed on the envelope.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.

Remittances should be made in a Post-Office Money-Order, New York Draft, or an Express Money-Order payable to THE QUEEN OF FASHION. WHEN NONE OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, send the money in a Registered Letter. Post-Office Money Order Fees:—Under \$2.50, 3 cts.; \$2.50 and less than \$5, 5 cts.; \$5 and less than \$10, 8 cts.

Special Notice

TO ANY LADY who has sent us a club of subscribers and who is entitled to be called our club-raiser, we will send a handsome Certificate, giving her authority to take subscribers in her town and vicinity, if she writes to us within a short time and names the post-master or some well-known business man in her town as reference.

Address THE QUEEN OF FASHION,
144-146 West 14th St., New York.

Handsome Rings.



No. 882



No. 941

Either of these rings, No. 882 and No. 941, will be sent Free, post-paid, for two subscribers to "The Queen of Fashion." They are rolled gold rings. Good quality. No. 882 is set with pearls and turquoise. No. 941 is set with single white stone.

When ordering a ring send a piece of paper that just goes around the fingers.

Child's or Misses' Solid Gold Band Ring.



1

This beautiful Child's or Misses' neat, hand-engraved band ring, solid gold, will be sent, post-paid, for one yearly subscriber to "The Queen of Fashion" and 10 cents added money. Address,
THE QUEEN OF FASHION,
144-146 W. 14th St., New York



No. 8.—Nickel-Plated Atomizer, ADJUSTABLE SCREW CAP.

This very durable and useful article ought to have its place in every household, being indispensable for medical and ornamental purposes, as it is very handsome. Sent post-paid, free, for only one yearly subscriber to THE QUEEN OF FASHION and 10 cents added money.

Address THE QUEEN OF FASHION,
144-146 West 14th St., New York City.

NICKEL CLOCK.



Little nickel-plated 1-day time Clock.

Very compact and durable clock, the best of time-keepers, and always in good order. Delivered free for only five yearly subscribers to THE QUEEN OF FASHION at 50 cents each.

Address THE QUEEN OF FASHION,
144-146 West 14th Street, New York City.

PRIZE STORY.

A--R-D PEATS, G-o-g- Frost
and all o-her Qu--n of F-s-ion
advertisers are p---s--- when they
receive a ----- m--- o-
-n-w-rs t- the-- d-e-t-----
O-r s-b--r-b-rs sh----- ac-
--c-r-n--y.

EXPLANATION.

The above story may be corrected by QUEEN OF FASHION subscribers who tell us they have answered two or more advertisements in this (the February) number of THE QUEEN OF FASHION. Puzzles and pattern advertisements don't count. There will be 30 prizes for correct answers—four pocket-books and 26 patterns—divided equally between the contestants east and west of the Mississippi.

Many of our guessers have wondered why they didn't get prizes in former competitions. Strange to say, many guessers pay no attention to the conditions of the contest. Be sure to read this explanation carefully and save yourself from disappointment.

Address,
THE QUEEN OF FASHION,
142-146 W. 14th St., N. Y.

MARCH PRIZE STORY CORRECTED.

THERE was once a King named Xerxes who tried to conquer Greece. He got together an army of more than one million men. He was terribly beaten and died a disappointed man.

The pocketbooks for corrections of the above story go to Mrs. Ella L. Green, Barnesville, Ga., Miss Lillian I. Ford, Bennington, Vt., Mrs. G. L. True, Avoca, Iowa, Mrs. W. D. Allen, Marshall, Texas. The winners of patterns will be notified by mail as usual.

\$1. GIVEN EVERY WEEK FOR LARGEST CLUB RECEIVED THAT WEEK.

Our subscribers should make their clubs as large as possible, each week, when sending them in, because a difference of one subscriber may gain a prize of one dollar. We give the dollar prize to the lady sending the largest club received by us each week whether it be worked for specially or not. We are able to give the most readable magazine ever published because of the immense subscription list we have and we offer these beautiful premiums and valuable prizes so as to get a list even larger than it is at present. The winners of our weekly prizes of \$1 are:

Jan 5, Mrs. John R. Button, Exeter, N. H., club of 13.
Jan 12, Miss Ruth H. Pond, Washington, Ct., club of 16.
Jan 19, Marguerite Griffin, Dorchester, Mass., club of 25.
Jan 26, Alma Koellenbach, Iron Mt., Mich., club of 16.
Jan 27, Elizabeth Williams, Cuyahoga Falls, O., club of 11.
Feb. 9, divided between Hattie L. Cowles, Plantsville, Conn., Emma McCurdy, No. Vassalboro, Maine, Vera Lawrence, Merrill, Iowa, club of 16.
Feb. 16, Miss Sadie Gaine, Karitan, N. J., club of 10.
Feb. 23, Mrs. Morris Delts, 227 Chestnut St., Hannibal, Mo., club of 7.

Pratt's Chart of Chords for the Piano.

A Quick Method of Learning to Play the Piano Without a Teacher.



Intended for those who have not the time to take lessons, a complete self-instructor, enabling anyone to play the piano or organ at sight. This chart is the practical result of years of study by CHARLES E. PRATT, the noted American composer and musician. With this chart anyone can become an expert pianist, playing accompaniments to the most difficult songs at sight, as well as dance music, marches, etc. This chart is valuable to the advanced musician as well as to the beginner, embracing nearly every major and minor chord used in music. It is the most comprehensive yet simplest chart ever published, and is endorsed by teachers and musicians everywhere. To introduce PRATT'S CHART in every home, we will send free with each chart the "GIANT ALBUM OF SONGS" containing 184 songs, with words and music, including the great hits, "I Won't Be a Nun," and "The Mountain Maid's Invitation." Also old and new favorites, and war songs. The price of the chart alone is \$1, but until further notice we will send PRATT'S CHART, and the GIANT ALBUM OF SONGS, postpaid, for 25 cents

or free for one subscriber at 50 cents and 10 cents added money.

Address THE QUEEN OF FASHION,
144-146 West 14th St., New York City.

MENLYPTOL



Endorsed by the Medical Profession. Gives immediate relief in the treatment of

COLD IN THE HEAD,
CATARRH, HAY FEVER,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
in fact, all diseases of the respiratory organs. A powerful antiseptic, destroying all germs and microbes.

PRICE 10 CENTS.

It Clears the Head—

It Strengthens the Voice.

DIRECTIONS.—Remove the stopper and place the bottom or nasal piece to the nostril and draw a long, deep breath. For Throat and Lung trouble inhale by the mouth.

It is not necessary to keep it corked, as it can be carried in the pocket, open, for months without losing its strength.

TESTIMONIALS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.
Menlyptol has given me more relief from my catarrh than any remedy I have ever used.
F. T. WOODINGTON.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.
I had severe cold in the head. Your Menlyptol gave me instant relief.
CHAS. L. RUCKEN.

COALPORT, Pa.
Menlyptol has cured me of hay fever, and I will always keep it by me to use in case of obstructed breathing.
MARY B. NEVLING.

Each bottle will last for months and cure or relieve all these kinds of sickness in a family. Agents sell them readily at 10 cents. We will furnish them at 55 cents per half dozen, delivered free, or will send one dozen for a club of three subscribers at 50 cents each, or four for one subscriber at 50 cents, and 10 cents added money.

Address THE QUEEN OF FASHION,
142-146 WEST 14th St., N. Y.



No. 1672

No. 1672 is a Beautiful Solid Gold Ring, set with three real Pearls. Sent free as a premium for a club of only 12 subscribers at fifty cents each, or for sale at \$2-75.

Address THE QUEEN OF FASHION,
142-145 West 14th St., New York.

FREE PATTERN BLANK.

39 DATE.....189
THE QUEEN OF FASHION,
144-146 WEST 14TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Enclosed find fifty cents for one years' subscription to THE
QUEEN OF FASHION, beginning with the
number and a FREE pattern. No.....Size.....
Name.....
Post-Office.....County.....
St. No. (if necessary).....State.....

MAIL ORDER BLANK.

MCCALL COMPANY,
144-146 WEST 14TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Enclosed find.....cents, for which send Pattern
No.....Size.....
Name.....
Address.....

If you do not wish to mutilate your magazine by using the above blanks, write a letter similarly worded. Be sure to give correct number and size of pattern wanted.

THE QUEEN OF FASHION.

GRAND PREMIUM OFFER.

High-Class Jewelry for

Queen of Fashion Readers.



HALF SIZE.

We have just purchased from the stock of a bankrupt jeweler, some ladies' rings, all of modern styles, as follows:
Real Garnets set in Solid Gold,
Ruby Doublets " " "
Sapphire " " "
Marquise Rings (real pearls surrounding red and blue stones)
Solid Gold settings,
Solid Gold Rings each set with three white stones,
Real Amethysts set in Solid gold.

If you act quickly, you can have one of the above rings free for a club of seven subscribers at 50 cents each. For sale, post-paid, to subscribers only, \$1.75. Send us a piece of paper just the right size to fit your finger or a piece of a match that just goes across the inside of a ring, the right size. We also have 125 ladies' rolled gold victoria watch chains each with bar and charm. Some of them have charms in the shape of golden blackberries, others have charms in the shape of cubes of gold open-work, while the remainder have charms in the shape of open fans. We will send one of these chains for a club of 2 subscribers at 50 cents each and 25 cents added money, or for a club of three subscribers at 50 cents each. For sale, post-paid, to subscribers only, at 75 cents. These chains are really worth from \$1.35 to \$2.00 at the factory and in the jewelry stores they are sold for from \$2.00 to \$4.50 each.

Address THE QUEEN OF FASHION,
144-146 West 14th St., N. Y.

BOYS' WATCH.

A Good Timepiece.

Sent Free For Six Subscribers at Fifty Cents Each.

Many of the boys are interested in looking over THE QUEEN OF FASHION premium pages and for their benefit we have arranged with the wholesale jewelry trade for a good, serviceable nickel watch with a neat chain. This watch will delight the heart of any boy 15 years old or under. It will not do for a girl. Now the way to get the watch is this. If there is a QUEEN OF FASHION club-raiser in your town, send \$1.40 in cash and receive the watch and chain right away, delivered free. If there is no club-raiser in your town take this copy of the magazine and get for THE QUEEN OF FASHION, six subscribers at fifty cents each and receive the watch free, as a premium while every one of the six subscribers will get a pattern free as a premium.

Address
THE QUEEN OF FASHION,
144 WEST 14th. ST., New York City.

Club=Raisers Wanted

Every lady who reads this article may become a QUEEN OF FASHION club-raiser if she chooses to do so (unless we already have a club-raiser in her town) by sending to us for our special offer. It is easy to get subscribers for THE QUEEN OF FASHION, because it sells at sight. The Circulation Department has recently been reorganized, and our friends will be able to get subscribers all the year round, if they will just drop us a line for particulars.

Address,

THE QUEEN OF FASHION,
142-146 West 14th St., New York City.



Solid Gold
Waltham or
Elgin.

This beautiful watch, ladies' size, hunting case, full engraved, jeweled works, stem wind and set, will be sent free for a club of 60 subscribers at 50 cts. each or for a club of 5 subscribers at 50 cents each and \$14.48 added money. If you want to make a club of a different size, let us hear from you.

Address THE QUEEN OF FASHION,
144-146 West 14th St., New York.

Sterling Silver Thimble

604.—This Sterling Silver Thimble, handsomely chased edge, will be sent, post-paid, for two yearly subscribers to THE QUEEN OF FASHION, or for one subscriber and 10 cts. added money.

Address THE QUEEN OF FASHION,
144-146 West 14th St., New York.



Ladies'
Solid Silver
Chatelaine
Watch.

Style 3—A Solid Silver Ladies' Chatelaine Watch, handsome engraved case, jewelled movement, and a very good timekeeper.

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